The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 558.

WASHINGTON.

The Fifteenth Amendment to be Investigated.

Material Modifications of the Tariff Bill.

No Result Reached in the Georgia Business.

Another Formal Demand on Venezuela.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the legality of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment by the Indiana Legislature, was not made in the House as was anticipated, it having been discovered that it would be voted down by a party vote. The special message of the President and the proclamation of ratification of the Secretary of State have, therefore, been referred without any instructions, but an effort will be made in the committee to investigate the ratification by that State, and report on the same to the House.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Every effort is made to pass the tariff bill. The Ways and Means Committee this morning agreed to some modifications which will materially assist the passage of the bill in the House. The Pennsylvanians are understood to be willing to acquiesce in some changes in duties on iron if those on steel are allowed to remain as in the bill. Already they have gone so far as to agree, in order to secure the Southern vote, to admit cotton machinery free of duty. The steel interest is represented here in force, insisting on the rates in the bill. To-day the House spent nearly the entire session on the sugar paragraph, and finally voted down all outside amendments. It was charged that the classifications were in the interest of the refiners, who had a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars invested in the refining business, but to this it was answered that the improvements made in refining sugar since the last tariff law was passed demanded a different classification. Finally the bill was modified by the Ways and Means and accepted by the House as follows: On all raw or muscovado sugar and all other sugars not above number twelve Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound; on clarified sugar, three cents per pound; on refined sugar, stove-dried, in loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, or granulated, which has been advanced in quality above number twelve Dutch standard, four cents per pound. The Baltimore and Portland, Maine, refining interests accept this classification, though it is not exactly what they desired.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Senate debated all day without any result on the Georgia bill. There is no prospect of a vote before the last of the week, as six of the prominent members of the Senate will be absent Wednesday and Thursday to attend, as a committee, the obsequies of Gen. Thomas. The opponents of the Bingham amendment were to-day counting as high as ten majority against it, but, in the meantime, no pains are spared to secure its defeat. Telegrams, letters, newspaper articles, and even the influence of the Federal office-holders in Georgia, are being turned into the general channel of opposition. Gov. Bullock is on hand with his delegation of colored members of the Legislature.

REVENUE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Commissioner Delano was before the House Judiciary Committee to-day on the question of collecting internal revenue in the Indian territory, maintaining that the Treasury Department was not prohibited by the treaty from enforcing the laws. The committee having heard both sides of the question, will endeavor at their next meeting to vote it, and it is believed that their decision will be adverse to the claims set up by the Indians.

THE VENEZUELA MATTER

was finally disposed of by the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, in the adoption of a joint resolution, to be reported to the House, requesting the President to make another formal demand upon Venezuela for the payment of the American claims audited by the commission of 1865, and, if the demand is not complied with, to enforce it by the naval and military forces of the United States.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate Military Committee to-day discussed the House bill to reduce the army, and there was a disposition manifested to adopt the substitute proposed by Mr. Wilson, which is not so sweeping in its character. No result was reached.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. THOMAS.

There will be quite a large delegation from this city to attend the funeral of Gen. Thomas, including the President, Gen. Sherman, Secretary Cox, Gens. Logan and Garfield, the committee of twelve of Congress, and several military officers stationed here.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Quite a number of memorials protesting against the seventh and eighth sections of the funding bill were received to-day from Chicago.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

INDIA COTTON.

LONDON, April 4.—Dispatches from Calcutta state that Earl Mayo, Governor General of India, is making a tour of the cotton growing districts of that country, urging the necessity of an increased cultivation of cotton, in order to compete successfully with the United States.

U. S. LEGAL TENDERS.

The Times, on the proposed reconsideration of the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the constitutionality of the legal tenders, strongly hopes the views of the Chief Justice will be sustained.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

The rumors of the proposed constitutional changes in France, to be submitted to a vote of the people, have been gaining strength, and are now generally credited here.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts, held to organize an educational department and make arrangements for several exhibitions next year. The Prince spoke warmly in favor of the objects proposed by the society. He was followed by Sir J. Parkington.

THE BUDGET.

The Glasgow Herald has reason to believe that, in Mr. Low's forthcoming budget, the income tax will be reduced to fourpence. The duties on sugar will be equalized. Alterations will be made in brewers' license and newspaper postage. The coffee duties will be left untouched, and a million sterling will be kept in hand for special purposes.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

Betting on the University boat race is brisk. Partisans of Cambridge are gaining confidence, and odds of 11 to 8 on Oxford are freely taken.

ROMAN AFFAIRS.

A dispatch from Rome reports that the Pope wishes to promulgate the first schema at Easter, so the second schema, that on infallibility, may be discussed immediately after the holidays.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE..............WASHINGTON, April 4.

MEMORIAL.

MR. MORTON presented a memorial from prominent members of the Society of Friends, of Indiana, asking for a deed for 320 acres of land now held by them among the Shawnee Indians, so that they may carry on missionary work. Referred to Indian Committee.

THOMAS MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT submitted the order of arrangements for the memorial services of General Thomas agreed on by the presiding officers of the two houses. It provides for the meeting of Senators and Representatives in the Hall of the latter on Tuesday evening, and the appointment of a joint-committee of six Senators and seven Representatives to attend the funeral.

BILLS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

Incorporating the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and granting the right of way from the Rio Grande to San Diego.

To continue the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across Dakotah Territory to Yancton, and land grants for the same.

MILITARY MATTERS.

MR. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendments, the House joint resolution for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers; also, with amendment, the House joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities; also adversely to the bill granting the Presidio reservation to the city of San Francisco for a public park

The latter bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE GEORGIA BILL

[illegible] up.

MR. STEWART moved to strike out Bingham's amendment.

MR. WILSON offered an amendment authorizing the continuation of the present Legislature for two years from its organization in February last, provided the clause of the State constitution on the subject shall never be explained as extending the official term beyond the regular constitutional period, and the Legislature to consent to this condition before this act shall take effect.

MR. WILLEY spoke in favor of a provisional government for Georgia, if the present bill was to pass. He would move to invest as a substitute for Mr. Bingham's amendment, a provision designed to be a warning to the State, that federal intervention would follow any attempt to set up a perpetual government under the authority of the present legislature.

MR. STUART averred that Georgia should either be kept out under military rule, or present a loyal State organization, and should be given sufficient time to establish itself and provide means for a fair election.

MR. SAULSBURY, in reply to the reference by Mr. Stewart to the Kuklux Klan, expressed a desire to see a Kuklux before he died. This convenient class seemed to him to appear and disappear for the purpose of supplying political arguments for the party.

MR. WILSON asserted that since Lee's surrender more men had been killed in the late rebel States on account of race or color than were killed in any battle during the rebellion.

MR. SAULSBURY read from a private letter of a Georgia Republican in contradiction of newspaper reports of outrages there, and attributing them to sinister motives.

MR. HOWARD thought the interests of the country required the intervention of Federal power, to prevent Georgia from passing into the hands of a party influenced by revengeful motives towards the Union party.

MR. THURMAN asked whether the Senator meant to assert that the majority of electors of Georgia were opposed to the Radical party.

MR. HOWARD replied, that according to the best information he had, he was not only satisfied that a majority of the voters of Georgia were opposed to the so-called Radical party, but were opposed to the Government of the United States.

MR. THURMAN—Does the Senator then propose to reject the provision in the State constitution which makes those men voters?

MR. HOWARD did not propose to reject any such thing. He proposed to have the State Government in the hands of the loyal majority, and not in the hands of a disloyal, traitor minority.

MR. THURMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson's as a greater stretch of power than has yet been claimed in any of the reconstructed States, as its purpose was to continue men in office for two years, not by the people, but by an act of Congress. Referring to the alleged acts in violation of the Constitution, he said the time was when the American people would have been aroused almost to frenzy by any one of these acts now of almost daily occurrence. The apparent indifference of the country was, he thought, attributable to the fact that we were now passing through that reactionary period of quiet and tranquility which invariably succeeds any great convulsion like civil war. He would not deny that such organizations as Kuklux existed in the South, in a community where the military domineers over the people, and where negro ignorance was made paramount to white intelligence and virtue. The wonder would be that, such organizations didn't exist. Human nature was human nature. It was natural to rebel against seeming oppression. The impulses of the human heart could not be trampled out by any law. He then went on to show that, according to a decision of Senators, since the rebel States had passed into loyal hands peace and good order had been unknown within their borders. He had held as a necessary sequence, that under Democratic administration law and order did prevail there, and he advised the Senate, as the only means of restoring the former condition of things, to blot out Radicalism in the South, and allow the people to elect their own rulers, and thus re-establish a Democratic Government.

GEN. THOMAS.

The VICE PRESIDENT then announced Senators Wilson, Cameron, Trumbull, Thayer, Warner, and Casserly be appointed to represent the Senate at the obsequies of General Thomas.

GEORGIA.

MR. SHERMAN replied at length to his colleague, whose statements he regarded as an apology for the Kuklux Klan. He had not expected his colleague to appear as their apologist. In answer to that attempt as an excuse for that class he would ask his colleague for the name of one man in the South who had been deprived of his rights by the Republican party. He believed the generosity, honesty, and forbearance of the party in power in its treatment of rebels was without parallel in human history. Here were 8,000,000 of people who had slaughtered 300,000 of the bravest and best of our land, and plunged the Government into debt. Yet, after laying down their arms, no one of them had been injured in person or property. On the other hand, instances of outrages were frequent, where loyal men had been persecuted for opinion's sake. In proof of this, he read from General Terry's report upon affairs in Georgia, and from a pamphlet illustrative of cruelty toward blacks who voted for Seymour and Blair.

MR. THURMAN, by way of correction, informed his colleague that he had not sought to excuse the kuklux klan or any other, but had argued that their existence was the natural result of the condition of things in the South.

MR. SHERMAN said the inference then was, that the Government had oppressed the people, which he for one denied. He then gave at length his reasons for opposing that portion of the Bingham amendment which extended the terms of State officers for two years longer.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Sherman yielded the floor for an executive session. The doors were closed for fifteen minutes, and at 4:50 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

Equalizing salaries of the United States Judges for the Eastern and Western districts of Pennsylvania.

Preventing the sales of public lands in Dakotah, except under pre-emption laws, &c.

Extending the provisions of the swamp land act to Minnesota and Oregon.

To authorize the erection of a custom house at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Granting lands to the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company, with provisions for a railroad to Helena, Arkansas.

Equalizing bounties paid to soldiers.

For continuing the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad across Dakotah to Yankton, and for continuing land grants in aid thereof.

RESOLUTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

MR. HOGE offered a resolution for adjournment of the session on May 10th. The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill passed fixing the time for election of Representatives and delegates to Congress in all States and Territories on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1873, and every second year thereafter.

EXAMINER OF CLAIMS.

MR. BANKS moved to suspend the rules so as to put on its passage the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of Examiner of Claims for the State Department and for additional clerks.

MR. DAWES objected. This was a step to increase the expenditures of Government, and create new offices.

The rules were not suspended.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. INGERSOLL offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the free delivery system to all cities containing a population not less than 20,000, and to State capitals containing a population of not less than 10,000. Adopted.

MR. MAYNARD introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by collision with the British steamer Bombay, directing the Secretary of the Navy to order an inquiry into the particulars, with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision and destruction of life, and report the same to Congress.

MR. SCHENCK suggested a modification of the resolution so as to make the investigation extend to the conduct of the captain of the Bombay. He was not at all certain but what the Oneida was in fault in the collision, but he thought the conduct of the British vessel after the collision a much graver offense.

The resolution was modified accordingly and passed.

THE 16TH AMENDMENT.

MR. JULIAN presented a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding article 16, as follows:

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

MR. JULIAN also introduced a bill for the protection of settlers on public lands. Referred.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

MR. CONGER offered a resolution adhering to the policy of improving rivers and harbors, but saying that in the present financial condition of the country only such appropriations should be made as are necessary to preserve public works already completed or in process of construction or such works as add greatly to the facilities of commerce, cheapen transportation or provide harbors of refuge, and such improvements of a general character or special importance as would suffer from postponement or suspension. Adopted.

THE RICHMOND MUNICIPAL WAR.

MR. PORTER offered a resolution directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the facts of the present struggle for the Mayoralty of Richmond, and report what legislation is necessary to put down the rebellion and maintain the authority of the National Government.

MR. BROOKS objected, and, a debate arising, the resolution was withdrawn.

THOMAS MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The SPEAKER made a report on the arrangements for the memorial service of Gen. Thomas, which was agreed to. Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Banks, Slocum, Washburne of Wisconsin, Randall, and Stokes were appointed by the House to attend the funeral.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House went into committee on the tariff bill.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the item on raw and muscovado sugars was amended to read: "On all raw or muscovado sugars, and on all other sugars not above No. 12, Dutch standard, in color, two cents per pound."

MR. SHELDON opposed an amendment, making the duties on raw sugars two and a half cents instead of two cents, supporting it in the interest of Louisiana and Texas producers.

MR. SCHENCK offered the amendment, arguing that the sugar producers of Louisiana were content before the war with a duty of three quarters of a cent per pound, and should be contented now with two cents.

The amendment and a general one on all sugar items, offered by Mr. Allison, were discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Allison, Schenck, Kelley, Sheldon, Kerr, Maynard and Hooper.

MR. WOOD moved to limit the reduction of duty on sugar to that which is the product of countries in which involuntary servitude or human slavery does not exist. He said the Committee on Ways and Means was absolutely offering a premium to slave labor. Spain had been declaring she intended to abolish slavery in Cuba; but this tariff would induce her to retain it.

MR. SCHENCK commenced his reply to Mr. Wood by a quotation from Job—"and last of all came Satan also." [Laughter.] He admitted that there was some force in the suggestion that a tariff bill should be levied with such discrimination as not to encourage slavery abroad. He was not disposed to undertake to affect the political and social condition of another country in an indirect way in reference to slavery, when they had such a hard scuffle with the Democratic party to get rid of it at home. That party had stood by slavery so manfully, so constantly, so persistently, in season and out of season, in any attack or point, that the country had trouble in clearing its skirts of the great crime of having got rid of it. It was a little soon to start in an attempt to reform another part of the world, indirectly through a tariff system, especially. He thought it would be well for some gentlemen to tarry in Jericho until their anti-slavery beards were grown, before they attempted to fight in that cause.

MR. WOOD regretted that the gentleman from Ohio had not accepted the amendment in the spirit in which it had been offered. That gentleman's reply satisfied him [Mr. Wood] that all the professions of that gentleman and of his political friends in favor of freedom, and of the extension of suffrage, and of giving governmental favors and boons to Africans, were confined exclusively to the United States for electioneering purposes. He wished it distinctly understood that he was giving members on the other side the opportunity to show whether they were really friends of the black man or not.

The vote being taken on the amendment, Mr. Wood called for the count on the negative side, remarking that he wanted to see the friends of slavery. [Laughter.]

The negative vote being taken, he remarked that Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was a friend of slavery.

The amendment was rejected. Other amendments, offered by Mr. Garfield, of Washington Territory, and Messrs. Winans and Ingersoll, were rejected. Messrs. Sheldon and Allison's amendments were also rejected.

The committee went on to the next item of the bill, clarified sugar, 3 cents per pound.

MR. ALLISON moved to reduce it to 2½.

MR. SMITH, of Oregon, moved to reduce to 2¼.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Allison, Schenck, Smith, Garfield, Judd, Marshall, Logan and Burchard, and, without disposing of the clause, and with amendments still pending, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 5.

Captain Jonathan E. Thickstun yesterday purchased, for $1,000, from John M. and Charlotte Thickstun, their residence on Locust street, between Market and Front.

There was the usual full attendance upon the Sunday temperance lectures held at Holmes & Thias' Hall, on Sunday afternoon. In consequence of Rev. R. J. L. Matthews failing to return from Ohio, at the time he expected, John Wright, Esq., a member of the New Albany bar, filled the time with an able extempore of about three-quarters of an hour.

On Sunday morning, as the [illegible] Sauer, near the first toll-gate on the Charlestown pike, a valuable horse, worth $300, belonging to the above gentleman, got out of his stable, and, while galloping through the meadow, ran against a pitchfork which had been left sticking in the ground. The animal reared up and returned on the fork with additional force, which caused it to penetrate his side and pierce the heart, causing instant death.

W. C. DePauw, Prof. P. V. Albright, John H. McMahon, W. F. Tuley, L. G. Matthews, E. M. Hubbert, Rob't Campbell, Capt. Joshua Bragdon, B. O. Cannon, Major I. P. Smith, Samuel S. Marsh, all of New Albany, left on last evening's Indianapolis train to join the excursion party which goes from the latter place to visit the mines of Brazil, Clay county, there to investigate the quality of the coal and metals being mined in that county, and also to examine the blasting furnaces, with the intention of building like furnaces on this side of the falls.

A CARD OF THANKS.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., April 4, 1870.

The undersigned tender their sincere thanks to Gen. J. A. Potter, U. S. A., for his kindness in sending his steam fire-engines to assist in extinguishing the fire which threatened the destruction of their property in the Indiana State prison, at Jeffersonville, on Sunday evening, the 3d inst., and to Col. Corcoran and Capts. Patterson and Hand, of the U. S. Steam Fire Department, and the Jeffersonville Fire Department for their prompt and efficient services rendered; and also to J. W. Sprague, Esq., President of the Ohio Falls Car Works Company, for his efforts in their behalf; and to Capt. Geo. W. Levi, of the Louisville Fire Department, for his prompt response to their requests for assistance.

HALL, SEMPLE & CO.,
HALL, MOORE & BURKHARDT,
L. S. SHULER, Warden.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, April 5.

George C. Shively is a Republican candidate for Coroner against John Sinex.

Laconia, Harrison county, takes no stock in the Valley City and Bridgeport Turnpike. So said a merchant from that village yesterday.

Samuel H. Owens' name was promulgated on the streets by his friends yesterday as candidate for County Treasurer. They are exceedingly zealous in his behalf.

No complaints filed in the City Court yesterday morning against the violators of city ordinances. Therein comes the question, What is the use of laws or ordinances that are not enforced?

The funeral of Mrs. Frances Reisz, one of the pioneer German residents of New Albany, was largely attended on yesterday, from the German Catholic Church. A large number of her friends from Louisville participated in the funeral rites.

An alarm of fire was given at about 6:30 p. m. yesterday, occasioned by the burning out of a chimney at the residence of Mrs. Ben. Smith, corner of Market and Lower Fifth streets. The fire department were promptly on hand, but their services were not required.

The Floyd Criminal Circuit court convened in regular session yesterday morning—Judge Butler presiding, Melville C. Hester, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney. No business was transacted beyond the impaneling of grand and petit juries, calling of docket, continuance of cases, and forfeiture of recognizances. The grand jury consists of the following gentlemen: Anton Endris, Michael Doherty, John Spelman, P. M. Kepley, John Barnet, Peter Veruts, George L. Eisman, Simpkins Love, John E. Cline, John Stephens, Richard Thompson, James McCaffrey. Petit jury: D. C. Perrine, Stewart Sanford, Granville Beeler, O. A. Graves, Wm. B. Robinson, James Taylor, John McLaughlin, Hamilton Smith, John Tenney, Philip Sprisler, Peter Reun, Jr., James Silder. Col. D. C. Anthony officiates as assistant prosecutor.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council convened in regular session last evening. Present, Mayor Hart and all the members.

The petitions of Wm. F. Culbertson, Geo. H. Ehrheart, John Spelman, Hugh McGee, and Serb, Pering & Co., on personal assessments, were referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition asking flagging on the west side of Bank across Spring street was referred.

John E. Craine and twenty others asked that no circuses or menageries be permitted to exhibit on the lot between Market and Spring and Upper Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

The various reports of the city officers were referred to the Committee on Finance.

M. T. Foster reported as the collection of wharfage from January 1 to April $2,018 12.

The City Treasurer's eleventh monthly statement (April) reported as follows: Balance last statement, $2,901 48; collected, $64,638 53; delinquent prior to 1869, $1 20[illegible] 20; penalty, $172 81; liquor licenses, $5; other licenses, $21; wharfage, $770 42; total receipts, $69,754 44. Disbursements: orders redeemed, $34,184 05; interest, $1,629 11; bonds New Albany and Salem railroad, $7,000, and various other amounts; making total expenditures of $47,174 92; leaving a balance of $22,174 92.

Petitions of various citizens protested against the constructing of the New Albany and Chicago railroad across Upper Eighth street.

George M. Smith, City Engineer, reported specifications for the building of a plank walk from the end of the walk on State street to West Union. Cost of the work, $535.

Mr. St. John said the work could be done for $500; he would insure the city against paying more than $500, and moved to appropriate that amount.

Mr. Winstandley moved that the report be referred to Councilmen Davis and Townsend and the City Attorney to see if the City Council can legally make such an appropriation, and if the City Clerk can issue orders for such an appropriation, thereby creating a debt against the city when there are no funds in the city to liquidate it.

This fell like a bombshell on St. John, who bounced up, indignant at the motion. The city can make appropriations for pikes outside of the city—can she not appropriate money for sidewalks?

Mr. Winstandley's motion was tabled and the appropriation was made.

The Mayor was instructed to advertise for bids for the work.

The City Attorney, on the petition of the "Jeff. road," asking a reduction of assessment, reported against reducing the assessment on block 21, but in favor of it on the mileage assessment.

Townsend, Pearce and Hubbert were authorized to swap off all the sick horses belonging to the city.

Councilman Renshaw reported that he was unable to get the Committee on Licenses together, but, if there was no objection, he would submit a minority report on the ordinance repealing the 10 o'clock clause.

Mr. Hubbert moved for further time, but withdrew the motion.

Mr. Winstandley moved that the chairman of the Committee on Licenses be instructed to report on said ordinance instanter.

Mr. Davis said the motion was out of order.

Mayor Hart decided it to be in order.

Mr. Davis appealed from the decision of the chair.

The vote resulted in a tie, and the judgment of the chair was not sustained.

Mr. Renshaw was of the opinion that the Mayor had a right to vote on the question.

Mayor Hart thought the matter ought to be dropped.

Mr. Davis called the Mayor to order.

Mr. Pierce wanted the matter taken from the committee.

Mr. Davis called him to order.

The Mayor decided nothing was before the Council, and the subject was dropped.

The committee on the remonstrance against the repeal of the ten o'clock law (signed by Messrs. Stoy and Winstandley) reported favorably to the remonstrants.

Mr. Davis, as a member of the above committee, explained that he could not sign the report, because it stated that the peace, quiet and morality of the city had been brought about by it, while it is well known that for twelve years out of the thirteen that condition of the ordinance had been a dead letter.

Mr. Winstandley denied the statement that it had been a dead letter, and demanded that the question be at once disposed of.

Mr. Mathews said he was in the Council when this ordinance passed, and voted against it because he did not believe in any restrictions being placed on the liquor traffic which are not placed on any other business.

The report of the committee was adopted by 9 yeas and 3 nays. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Astor House Blasphemy.

Trial of McFarland for the Murder of A. D. Richardson.

Five Jurors Sworn and Ninety-five Excused.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE TRIAL OF M'FARLAND.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Seldom has the Court of General Sessions presented such a scene as it did to-day. As early as 9 o'clock the doors were besieged by an immense crowd, anxious to obtain even standing room during the trial of Daniel McFarland for killing Albert D. Richardson, one of the Tribune writers. A great crowd also gathered around the Toombs to get a glimpse of the prisoner, but the officer who had been in charge made a flank movement, took the horse cars and drove to court before the crowd was aware that he had left his cell. McFarland was well and carefully dressed in a black frock and pants; wore a carefully got up shirt front, dark necktie and standing collar. Beside him sat his little boy, Perry, a fine lad, with full, round regular features, dark, handsome eyes and dark hair. He chatted gayly with his father, and seemed totally unconscious of the serious charge impended over his father's head. While waiting for the court to be called to order, McFarland said to one of the numerous reporters in court:

"What a delightful thing it is to get into the open air again after such a long imprisonment. I have been kindly treated at the Toombs, and all that, but no amount of kindness can make up for a restoration of liberty. The air is so bad down in that place sometimes I found it impossible to keep my lamp lighted. Look at the officials there, who sleep outside; they appear to be all suffering. The place here looks cheerful, and it gives me courage and strength when I look around me."

The court having been called to order, and counsel on both sides having announced themselves ready to proceed with the trial, Mr. Graham, counsel for the defense, amid the deepest silence, moved for the appointment of triers while the jury was to be impanneled. Triers were then appointed, one by the defense and one by the prosecution.

The first juror called was Godfried Ochsner. He spoke English imperfectly, and was excused. Charles Wingate was the next one called. He was not sixty years of age; he had heard of the case but had not definitely formed an opinion; he had read the newspapers and knew the general fact that a crime had been committed, and that the man was shot; he had seen pretty much all the papers; he was not in the habit of forming an opinion till he knew the facts. The examination of this juror was conducted at length.

Mr. Graham asked him:

Q. Are you personally acquainted with Dr. Frothingham?

A. I am.

Q. Have you sympathized with him in reference to what has been called the Astor House desecration or Astor House farce?

A. I do not know what you have reference to.

Q. Did you never hear of a ceremony which took place there?

A. I did.

Q. Did you know that Dr. Frothingham was present on that occasion?

A. I have heard so.

Q. Were you one of those who upheld his cause?

A. I do not know what you mean.

Q. Are you not aware that more or less censure has been cast upon those parties by the press?

A.—I believe there has been.

Q.—Are you one of those who acquit Frothingham or not?

A.—I am not aware that he did anything wrong.

Q.—Do you disapprove of his connection with the matter?

A.—So far as I know, I do not.

Mr. Graham, addressing the triers—I submit to you that he has manifested the greatest intensity of zeal to get on this jury, and there must be some motive which has prompted him to seek this position. He is acquainted with one of the clergymen who figured in that blasphemous ceremony, for I shall stigmatize it by that name in the course of the trial. There is bias in him, and I demand you should exclude him from the jury box.

Mr. Wingate was then peremptorily challenged. The monotony of examining jurors was continued the whole afternoon, until out of one hundred names six jurors had been obtained at the adjournment of the court, one of whom was excused, owing to deformity. The five jurors were then cautioned not to read newspapers, nor to converse on the trial, and McFarland was taken back to the Toombs until to-morrow.

THE FENIANS.

Gen. Neill has revoked the call for the Fenian Congress to assemble in Chicago on the 11th inst., and falls back upon the original call ordering the eighth annual Congress to meet in this city, April 19. He gives as a reason for this change that the bulk of this organization is in the eastern and middle states. Circles are instructed to lend no more money to headquarters until after the Congress; but each circle is requested to lend with its delegate enough funds to purchase at least from one to two thousand rounds of breech-loading ammunition; price, $28 per 1000 pounds.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The money market was active at 6@7 per cent. on call. The foreign exchange market was firmer. Prime bankers' sixty day sterling bills were quoted at 108¾, and sight 109.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 111⅝, declined to 111⅜, and advanced to 111¾. After the board adjourned, the price closed at 111⅞ to 112.

THE STOCK MARKET

was heavy and declined in the morning, but afterward became strong and advanced. The most actives were the Northwestern shares, Lake Shore, the Vanderbilt shares and St. Paul.

Southern State securities were dull.

Owensboro Municipal Election.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

OWENSBORO, KY., March 4.—The city election passed off quietly. No disturbance. The Democratic ticket is elected by a large majority. About one-third of the negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

THE ELECTIONS.

In Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 4.—Hartford gives Jewell 2,859. English 3,407, and reelects Chas. R. Chapman (Dem.) Mayor, and the rest of the city ticket by over 600 majority. The Democrats have four majority in the Common Council. English, for Governor is no doubt elected. The Legislature will be close, but the Republicans count on a majority in each branch.

So far as the returns have been received, indications are that the State is very close.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The old officers of the Clearing House were elected to-day, with W. H. Hughes, President.

Rev. Thomas Vickers, leader of the anti-bible movement, is defeated for School Board in the Eleventh ward by Theodore Bauer, Bible candidate. Bauer received 537 votes; Vickers, 284.

Indications are now pretty clear that the Bible men have carried the School Board of the city. It is estimated that 1,000 votes were cast by colored men in the city. They voted nearly solidly Republican and in favor of the Bible in the schools. Nine wards are heard from, giving about 1,300 Republican majority on the city ticket. Returns come in slowly, but enough have been received to indicate the election of the Republican ticket. There will be a decided Republican working majority in the Board of Aldermen, and, from present appearances, an increased Republican majority in the City Council.

Good men have generally been elected as Aldermen, and the members of the City Council are a decided improvement over the former body. Returns and careful estimates show, with the members holding over from last year, four majority for the Bible in the School Board. The official returns will hardly change this estimate.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Fifteen wards give Fisher (Republican) for Clerk of the Police Court 2,843 majority, and Cook (Republican) for Street Commissioner 508. Nine wards to hear from will probably somewhat increase these figures.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, April 4.—The city election to-day resulted in the choice of the Republican nominees for Marshal, Treasurer, Clerk and Assessors by majorities ranging from from 100 to 400, and the Democratic nominees for Surveyor and Collector by small majorities.

The Democrats elect seven out of nine members of the Council, which is a decided Democratic gain. The tickets were badly mixed politically. About 200 colored votes were cast, almost unanimously for the Republican ticket.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 4.—Charter elections were held in 22 cities in this State to-day. In all of them straight party tickets were run, but the results were more or less affected by local issues. The Republicans lose in Adrian, Port Huron and Lansing, and gain in Saginaw City and Annarbar. The returns have small political significance. The colored men generally voted.

S. Barker & Co New York Store!

NEW YORK STORE. S. BARKER & CO.

Special Sale of Auction Lots.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY MORNING, THE 28th MARCH.

1,000 yards Grenadines at 6 1-4 cts, Less than half of Gold value.
10,000 yards Lenos, Lisle Poplins, Marl Serges, Plaid Mohairs, Commencing at 16 2-3 cts., one-half the usual price.
2,000 yards New Check Japanese Poplins At $1, price elsewhere $1 25 to $1 50.
2,000 yards Japanese Silks, New designs, 25 per cent. less than elsewhere

Special Sale Black Silks.

Black Gro Grain Silks, 24-inch, at $1 per yard.
Super Black Gro Grain Silks at $1 75 to $2, Price elsewhere $2 25 to $2 50.
Extra heavy Black Gro Grain Silks at $2 50 to $3, Price elsewhere $3 50 to $4.
Extra Rich Fancy Silks To be sold at astonishingly low prices
25 lots Super Black Alpacas, real Mohair, Commencing as low as 25 cts per yard
Super 8-4 Black Iron-frame Grenadines at $2 50, A great bargain.

WHITE GOODS AND LACE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Striped and Check Nainsooks at 25 cts per yard.
Super plain Nainsooks & Victoria Lawns 20c & upward.
2,000 yards White Marseilles and Piques Commencing at 20 cts per yard.

1,000 DOZENS

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, special lots.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2 cts.
Ladies' Tape-border Handkerchiefs at 6 1-4 cts.
Gents' Corded-bordered Handkerchiefs at 15 cts.

An immense stock of every grade to be sold at correspondingly low prices

SPECIAL LOTS OF HOSIERY.

1,000 pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose at 12 1-2 cts.
Ladies' Balbriggan and English Hose very cheap.

S. BARKER & CO.,
109 AND 111 FOURTH STREET.

Lonsdale 4-4 Bleached Cottons, 16 2-3c, At retail only.
300 Pieces Super Madder Prints, at 6 1-4c, Usual price 10 cts
1,000 Pieces new style Prints of Superior Quality, Commencing at 9 cts
300 Pieces Glasgow and American Ginghams, From 15 cts and upward

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

25 Pieces Super Tweeds, At 50 cts per yard
50 Pieces Super Linen Ducks, At 25 cts, usual price 40 cts
100 Pieces best American Cassimeres, For men's and boys' suits

SPECIALTIES IN OUR

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT!

11-4 White Spreads, at $1 50.
10-4 Linen Sheeting, at 85c.
200 Dozen Super Huck Towels, From 12 1-2 cts and upward.
100 Dozen Doilies, all Linen, at $1 per doz.
Our Stock of Table Linens, both White and Brown, At special bargains.
300 Pieces Thompson's and Spotten's Linens, From 30 cts up.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Will be marked in accordance with the above Quotations.

MARK THE PRICES!

Lace Mantle & Shawl OPENING!

We Shall Open on Monday Morning a Large Line of
New Striped Shawls,
Rich Cashmere Shawls, for Spring,
ALSO
A FULL LINE OF LACE MANTLES,
Of New and Beautiful Designs.

S. BARKER & CO.,
109 AND 111 FOURTH STREET.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON

Manufacture Every Description of
Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE
FRAMES & MOULDINGS,
SILVER AND WOODEN
SHOW CASES &c.
Office and Sales-room 68 Main St, bet. 2d & 3d, Louisville, Ky.
mh25 eodtf

Look at these Prices!

We are now receiving the most splendid assortment of
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WALL PAPERS!
Ever offered to the citizens o[illegible]ille, and offer at the following prices:

Novelties in Gold Papers - - - - - - from 60c to $2 00 per bolt.
Novelties in Hall Papers - - - - - from 15c to $1 00 per bolt.
Novelties in Satin Chamber Papers - from 20c to 40c per bolt.
Novelties in Blank Chamber Papers - from 15c to 25c per bolt.
Novelties in Buff Blank Papers - - from 12c to 20c per bolt.
Novelties in Brown Papers - - - from 9c to 15c per bolt.

All the late styles in Gilt and Fresco Decorations, and Tints.
FITCH & LINDSEY,
75 FOURTH STREET, NEAR MAIN.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. fe27 deod3m- 1stpTuTh&Sa

200,000 BOLTS WALL PAPER

Which we will sell 10 per cent. less than any house in Louisville.
HEGAN BROTHERS,
ap3 TuFr&Su3m1stp 138 MAIN, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,

HOTELS.

BEN. ELLIS..............1870.............T. H. ELLIS.
ELLIS HOUSE,
Bardstown, - - - Kentucky.
BEN. ELLIS & SON, Proprietors.
THIS hotel has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished ap5 dtf

SPURRIER HOUSE,
Main & Sixth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refitted and Refurnished.
$2 per Day.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON.........PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

Henry Wemhoff,
UPHOLSTERER!
Warehouse & Factory
No. 29 East Main St., Four Doors Above the Galt House.
Salesrooms
No. 60 West Main st., bet. Second & Third,
Louisville, Ky.
Cocoa and Canton Mattings Cheaper than New York Prices.
All kinds of Curtain Goods and Window Shades on hand.
A large quantity of Moss always on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail.
ap1 d3m

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103½ Fourth St.
JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF
Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
Lace Riviere, Lace Ruffling;
Embroidered Infants' Dresses and Waists;
Blank Crepe Collars and Cuffs;
Lace and Embroidered Chemisettes;
Latest styles Lace and Linen Collars.
TO CLOSE OUT AT COST PRICE, A LOT OF
Embroidered Table Covers;
Muslin Curtains;
Black Lace Flounces;
Tidies from 15c to $1;
5,000 yards of real Thread Edging at from 5c to 30c a yard. mh17

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods.
PINK and blue plain alpaca lustres;
do do corded do do;
White plain and figured do do;
Pink and corn colored challie;
Plain solid colored tamartines;
High colored Victoria plaids, for children;
A large stock of the above just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ap8 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville Ky.

Silks.
A FULL line black gro grain silk;
do do col'd do do do;
do do black satin and marceline;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ap8 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Arabs.
150 Ristori spring arabs;
200 Panier do do;
100 Fancy do do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ap8 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Gloves.
500 DOZEN ladies' Berlin gloves and half gauntlets, assorted;
300 doz. ladies' silk and silk mixed gloves and half gauntlets, assorted;
250 doz. gents' Silk, Lisle, Berlin, and Cotton Gloves, assorted;
200 doz. children's Silk, Lisle, Berlin, and Cotton Gloves, assorted;
500 doz. ladies' Empress Kid Gloves, assorted;
400 doz. gents' do do do do;
300 doz. ladies' Courvoisier Kid Gloves, assorted;
200 doz. gents' do do do do;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ap8 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Trade Mark for the United States.
BEST SIX CORD J. & P. COATS' WARRANTED 200 YARDS.
BEST
SIX-CORD.
For sale by all dealers in
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.
fe16eod6m

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!
300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store.
CALLAHAN & SON,
n9 eodtf Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Maryland Bag Factory.
BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope.
O. H. & F. H. KLEINFELTER,
Southwest corner South and Pratt streets,
oc6 d6m Baltimore, Md.

LAWYERS.

CABELL & DORSEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
E. C. CABELL, O. DORSEY, No. 6 Wall Street,
ja28 d&w3m NEW YORK.

E. C. GRIDER. WARNER UNDERWOOD.
GRIDER & UNDERWOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bowling Green, Ky.
PROMPT attention given to business in the Fourth Judicial District. Louisville References—G. W. Norton & Co., W. H. Dix, Esq. mh19 d1m*

TH. E. BRAMLETTE. E. T. DURRETT.
BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE...............KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se4 dtf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
WM. STEWART & CO., Dealers in Allegheny PINE LUMBER, Dressed and Undressed Flooring, Weather-boarding, Laths, Pine and Poplar Shingles, Cedar Posts, Joist, Scantling, and Poplar Boards.
Office and Yard corner Chestnut and Preston and Seventeenth and Walnut streets. mh17 dtf

W. L. CLAY & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.
mh18 d6m W. L. C. & CO.

WALKER'S
PURE
HOLLAND SCHNAPPS
AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.
THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known. W. H. WALKER & CO.,
General Wholesale Agents,
fe17 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 68 Third st.,
Between Main and Market,
IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale. mh29 dtf

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.
WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.
THOMAS JAMES & CO.,
Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
Scales at the foot of First street. ja28 dtf

Coal! Coal! Coal!
I. T. MURPHY & CO.,
WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 120 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja8 d3m

C. B. & J. F. MITCHELL,
Commission Merchants,
87 and 89 Leonard St.,
NEW YORK.
Shawnee D. D. D. Ginghams;
Plaids and Checks;
Rhode Island Kerseys;
Kentucky Jeans (a full line);
Kennett Stripes;
Greer's Checks in all Nos.;
Shirtings, [illegible];
Balmoral Skirts, Shirtings;
Meltons, plain and printed;
SHAWLS AND FANCY ARABS.
Orders solicited and filled at lowest prices.
fe23 d6m

A. G. HODGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS & LAMPS,
Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,
282 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
ja23 d3m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY

St. Macaire Claret.
18 CASKS of this fine wine;
20 cases good table Claret.
Price has declined with gold. Received and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
mh26 dtf 25 Main street.

Iron, Nails, Steel,
Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Tools,
WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL,
All kinds for sale at lowest rates.
Kentucky Rolling Mill Company,
ja15 d3m 221 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DRY GOODS!

GREAT FALL IN PRICES!

E. B. NUGENT

Is offering his large and choice stock of Spring importations at prices below anything known in the market since 1861. His stock contains a full and complete assortment of the following articles:

Dress Goods,

Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Woolens, Domestics, White Goods, Flannels, Linen Goods, Notions, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Crapes, Men's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Underwear, Parasols, and every other article known to the Dry Goods trade.

All of which are offered at the Lowest Prices at

148 and 150 Fourth St.
ap1 d6

BANK LOCKS.

MESSRS. SARGENT & GREENLEAF, Rochester, N. Y.—SIRS: I notice going the rounds of the public prints an article dated March 24, over your signature, challenging me to come to Rochester, N. Y., to AGAIN pick your lock, under certain ridiculous and preposterous conditions, the nature of which preclude me from giving your proposition one moment's consideration.

I have picked your BEST 4-wheel Automatic Bank Lock in six hours and six minutes at Chicago, FAIRLY and HONESTLY as you well know, and I believe I can pick it again in less time; and I will, with the aid of an assistant, agree to open THROUGH THE LOCK any safe on which your Automatic or Magnetic Lock is placed, which was in use prior to the 1st of March last, inside of three hours: provided the consent of any banker who has one in use can be obtained to allow me to operate upon it, and that you nor any other person shall be allowed to tamper with the lock previous to the trial, I to place behind any such lock the sum of $1,000, you to deposit a like amount, and if I fail to open it in the time specified, the amount so deposited to belong to you; if I succeed, the amount to belong to me. The test to be conducted under the supervision of an impartial committee.

Notwithstanding your false assertion that your Mr. Sargent has picked our Victor Bank Lock, I now renew my long-standing challenge, that I will again place $1,000 behind either my Victor, Novelty, or Chronometer Bank Lock, as I recently did behind my Victor Lock, and which you failed to obtain after nine days' hard work, and allow you, or any other man, thirty working hours in which to TRY and pick the same without injury to safe or lock, provided they or you place a like amount behind said lock, and, in case you fail, the money to belong to me, and, if you succeed, the money to belong to you. The trial to be conducted under the supervision of an impartial committee, which shall be chosen by both parties. I do not ask the privilege of having our "principal inspector" or foreman adjust and change the lock, nor do I limit the time of my challenge to twenty days. JOS. L. HALL.

P. S.—If burglars should become possessed of the knowledge of the insecurity of your locks, and the short time in which they could go through them, there would be no security for valuables placed behind them. I can open either your Automatic or Magnetic Lock in six different ways, without any knowledge of the numbers of your Combination, and with so little noise as not to disturb a person sleeping in an adjoining room. Now is the time for you to come out like men, and prove to the public that you mean business, instead of trying to hoodwink them with your ridiculous articles.

Cincinnati, April 2, 1870. JOS. L. HALL.

SALES-ROOM
Northeast corner Fifth and Main sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
For the sale of
Hall's Patent Concrete Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES.

Dry Goods.
[illegible] Direct from Belfast Manufacturers.

5-8 and 3-4 Linen Lawns, for shirt bosoms; 3-4 and 5-4 Fine Long Lawns, for shirt bosoms; 4-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Irish Linens, from 30c yd up; 5-8 and 3-4 plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; 5-8 and 3-4 Hemstitched, Tucked, White, and Mourning Handkerchiefs; Woven and Machine-made Shirt Bosoms.

Silks from the Manufacturers Direct.

The Grande Cachemire d'Amerique in every width and quality; the celebrated Gros Grain Silks at $2 50, the heaviest and best goods for the price anywhere; 50 pieces new and choice styles Japanese Silks; 30 pieces French Satins, in splendid shades.

French, German, and American Corsets, 50c up.

The celebrated Beckel Corsets in "Victorias," "A. L." and other brands.

A magnificent selection of Blue and White Taffeta Plaids at 65c.

A splendid selection of new Romain Stripes Dress Goods.

The above and a splendid collection of New and Stylish Goods will be opened on Monday, April 4, 1870, by
W. S. ANDERSON & CO., 154 Market St.
(Successors to R. Cunningham)
P. S.—All cotton goods at New York prices.
mh8 TuTh&Su3m

EDWARD CERF & CO.,
CLOAK HOUSE,
Corner Fourth & Market sts.
Silk Sacques, Lace Points and Jackets, Walking Suits and Spring Arabs, Black Silks, Laces and Trimmings, Kid Gloves and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
mu27 SuTu&Th3m-1stp

OIL COAL OIL
For Merchants.
SEND your orders to the manufactory and get your supply from first hands. Our barrels do not leak, and the oil will suit your customers.
Every Barrel Fully Warranted.
One responsible merchant wanted in every town to handle our extra fire-test oil, Pure Kentucky Kerosene, sometimes called Diamond Oil. This is an unequaled lamp oil for better class of consumers, put up in cases of different sizes. It is same as gas. Send for circulars and prices. Don't buy coal oil, naptha, lubricating oil, or any product of petroleum, without sending for prices at the
GREAT SOUTHERN OIL WORKS.
Office, 67 Sixth St.
CHESS, CARLEY & CO.
mh19 Louisville, Ky.

CANCERS! CANCERS!
DR. W. C. COUDEN,
OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases of 1 year to 25 years' standing.
Address
Dr. W. C. COUDEN,
135 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.
mh5 deod3m&w3m

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 18, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.

Soundings taken December 18, at 2 P. M., when the water-marks in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 6 feet under water. This crib is 33½ feet from the pier.

From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 100 feet. Over the second crib there was 8 feet of water.

The third crib on Rubble's Rock, 43½ feet from the second and 27 feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 3½ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 43½ feet from the third, was 6 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 43½ feet from the fourth and 38 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 90 feet in the middle chute and 96½ feet in the Indiana chute.

W. B. HAMILTON,
fe15 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail:
Mathematical Instruments, 116 pages.
Optical Instruments, 84 pages.
Magic Lanterns and Stereopticans, 88 pages.
Philosophical Instruments, 64 pages.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
fe28 d6m

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six Months	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
One month	[illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	[illegible]
One year, delivered in the city	[illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year, delivered to city subscribers, [illegible] a year when paid at the office. Payable to the carrier [illegible] times a week for 30 cents, seven times a week, 25 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	[illegible]
Single copy, six months	[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each	[illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 25 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 25 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $12; two months, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]; every other day one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $20.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Fulton county elects delegates to the appellate convention on Monday next.

A Lewisport gentleman the other day shot and killed a blue crane that measured five feet in length.

Mr. Samuel Irvine, an excellent citizen of Fulton county, died near Hickman last week. He was buried by the Masons.

The frame-work of the steam furniture manufacturing establishment at Hickman is now up. The machinery will be put in immediately.

R. D. Handy, a lawyer of Covington, sued Wm. Force for $215, the balance of a fee for conducting a suit for said Force. The court allowed $65.

The Furniture Union at Hawesville has been organized, and work was commenced last week in getting out the heavy timbers for the factory building.

All the negroes who voted in Danville, on Saturday, voted the Radical ticket, save two, and these two voted for their friends almost at the risk of their lives.

It is understood that Mr. James Beggs will receive the appointment of United States Census Taker for Kenton county, and A. Young for Campbell county.

The Owensboro Medical Society, recently chartered by the Legislature, meets twice a month for the discussion of subjects pertaining to medicine and surgery.

Marion Mathena was stabbed in the breast and severely wounded in Covington, on Sunday, by John Fenton. The latter made violent resistance to arrest, but was finally lodged in jail.

Gov. Senter has refused to confirm Judge Kingman as agent of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company at Hickman. The Governor insists that a Tennessean shall fill the place.

A dispatch from Danville on the 2d to the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The first gun under the Fifteenth amendment has been fired here. The entire Radical ticket has been elected by one hundred and thirty-two majority."

A carpenter named George Hawthorn, while assisting in the work of rebuilding Swift & Co.'s rolling mill, in Newport, on Saturday, fell from a derrick by which he was very seriously injured. The day before, Fred. Quinlan was considerably injured at the same place by a fall which he received.

Three children of Mrs. Mills, of Owensboro, were poisoned on Tuesday last by eating of a box of candy which they found on the door steps of their next-door neighbor. After several hours' severe vomiting, they began to recover. The box had been opened and carefully closed again, evidently having been prepared and placed there for some malicious purpose.

A couple of waggish Newportonians were on a visit to Milton, Trimble county, last week, had a little sport on All Fool's Day, by placarding the town with bills announcing that "Rev. Carey Bell" would deliver a lecture at the public school-house on Friday evening. Subject—"Travels in the Holy Land," &c. The house was filled at an early hour, but of course the sable gentleman of Newport did not put in an appearance, and the audience, who had no idea but what Rev. Carey Bell was a distinguished lecturer, were very much disappointed in not hearing him.

The country is already reaping some of the benefits of the improved navigation of Licking river. Notwithstanding the mill-dams are but partially removed, the capacity of the river for boating and rafting has been greatly improved. They now run from the upper section of the river with six feet less water in the channel than they could have run heretofore. This is the concurrent testimony of boatmen themselves and persons living on the banks of the river. The increase in the commerce on the river the present year has added over an hundred per cent. to the commerce of any previous year. Since the 1st of January last there have been floated down the river, from the counties of Morgan and Rowan alone, about twenty thousand saw-logs and two million feet of sawed lumber, chiefly pine. These logs and sawed lumber may safely be estimated, in cash value, at over one hundred thousand dollars.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Small-pox is gaining ground in Memphis.

The North Carolina apple crop will be good.

Mr. B. O'Connell, a former magistrate of Mobile, is dead.

Hiram Pierce, an Alabamian, has invented an ear-trumpet.

Ozark has been decided to be the county seat of Dale county, Ala.

Two companies of Federal soldiers are to be stationed at Jacksonville, Ala.

Rev. Dr. Willes, of Macon, has been elected President of Oglethorpe College.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has opened an office at Florence, Ala.

The people of Lowndes county, Miss., protest against a division of that county.

The Methodist church at Somerville, Tennessee, will be ready for occupation by the third Sunday in April.

Menengitis has been extremely fatal in Madison county, Miss., especially among negro women and children.

Dr. J. P. Prince, late collector of internal revenue for the Petersburg (Va.) district, is a defaulter to the government.

Kansas City, Missouri, has enrolled upon her school list 2,115 pupils, of whom the average attendance is 1,541.

Nine soldiers of the war of 1812 are mentioned as still living in Ralls county, Missouri, all of them over seventy-five years of age.

Wm. Wright, Esq., a prominent citizen of Madison county, Ala., and formerly a member of the Legislature, died in Mississippi a few days ago.

In a dispute at Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday last, about fifty cents, a man named Davidson was severely cut in the head, arm and leg by a man named Gulliver.

H. Weithe, of West Point, Mississippi, was robbed a few days ago of $1,400 in money. Mr. W. was out on a peddling tour, when three men assaulted and robbed him.

Henry Ahrensmeier, a respectable farmer of Franklin county, Missouri, in comfortable circumstances, hung himself on his place, four miles from Washington, last Tuesday night.

No cases will be taken up in the Tennessee Supreme Court at Jackson for argument before the 12th day of April. Judge Andrews, it is expected, will be at Jackson at the beginning of the term.

Judge R. H. Warren, for fifty years a citizen of Georgia, died in Augusta on Thursday last at the age of 73. At the time of his death Judge Warren was President of the Augusta National Bank.

The fair grounds at Augusta, Georgia, will contain about 70 acres, and have three buildings for exhibition purposes—two of 200 feet long by 40 in width, and one, the main building, 400 feet long by 80 in width.

Farmers in Northeast Georgia are counting upon about half a peach crop. In the same section the appearance of the wheat was never better at this season of the year. In some fields it is tall enough to hide a rabbit.

Judge R. S. Strahan, who was lately nominated for the State Senate of Oregon, in Benton county, and Jas. A. Cauthorn, who was nominated for clerk of the same county, were formerly citizens of Audrain county, Mo.

Judge Vance declines holding court in Marshall county, Miss., for the present. There will probably be no court until June, before which time there is to be a change in the district as well as new appointments of officials.

A sickly boy of sixteen named Thomas Tydings, from Rolla, has been in St. Joseph, Missouri, for some time trying to obtain some tidings of a lost brother. He failed to do so and was obliged to ask the County Court for aid to get home again.

At a school meeting, held in Wentzville, Mo., last Saturday, it was agreed to unite the public funds of the district embracing the town with the academy, and have a ten months' session of the public school next year, the patrons to pay a pro rata tax to meet the deficiency that may occur.

On the James river the supply of the finest of granite is boundless. The first quarries are a few miles above Richmond, Virginia, and they occur at intervals up to Columbia in Fluvanna. The granite at this point is said to be the finest to be found on this continent; and it lies right on the canal bank.

The High constable of Richmond, Virginia, after consultation with a "loyal" gentleman, has concluded to make no more levies upon goods or other property protected by the homestead law. In other parts of the State sheriffs are holding that that section of the constitution does not go into effect until the Legislature passes an act to enforce it.

The Memphis Appeal says: "The most important commercial event of the year, as the South is affected by it, is the completion of the Macon and Brunswick road. With the latter city Memphis must have, at all costs, direct railway communication through Opelika. The harbor of Brunswick is said to be the best, deepest and broadest on the Atlantic coast."

There is a section of country, says a correspondent, extending from the Savannah river, in the vicinity of Robertsville to the Coosawhatchie, to Savannah and Bluffton, in which a sermon (unless preached by colored ministers) is not preached once a month. The correspondent asks that a missionary be sent out there. He states that the people are able and willing to support one.

Attorney General Horrigan, in a communication, states that crime, to the grade of felonies, has diminished within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of Memphis, during the past eight months, at least three-fourths. During the past six months only one case of murder or manslaughter has been reported. This case is one where a colored man was killed and robbed by one of his own color.

A proposition is made by the leading citizens of Horry to nominate Captain T. C. Dunn, of Little River, S. C., for Congress, in place of the notorious Whittemore. Captain Dunn is a native of Massachusetts, and a moderate Republican. He settled in Horry in 1865, bought a plantation, and, holding himself aloof from politics, has become thoroughly identified with the interests of the State.

The Republican Executive Committee of Shelby county, Tenn., have made arrangements at Memphis for a grand mass meeting to-day, in celebration of President Grant's recent proclamation declaring the Fifteenth amendment a part of the Federal Constitution. It is proposed to have a grand jubilee among the "trooly loil." Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, will be the orator of the occasion.

A plan has been organized in Chicago by Rev. Prof. M. R. Fary, for establishing a colony in Arkansas. The proposition is to found a colony of 300 or 400 families, upon principles of temperance, morality, and religion; also, to establish two colleges for white folks and a third institution for the colored race. The site selected is along the line of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, diagonally across the whole State of Arkansas. The colleges are to be controlled by the denomination of Baptists.

A telegraph operator in Florida, who is placed in charge of an office in the interior of the State, where there is no local business, receives about ten dollars a week and finds his own food and clothing. The telegraph company give him a house to live in, and land on which he can raise produce. It might seem that a telegraph operator, getting only such a small sum each week, could save but little money and never would become rich. But such is not the case. The operators deal in cattle and hides and shave notes, and are becoming wealthy. They are about thirty miles apart, off the lines of the railroads. When a break in the line occurs, they mount their horses, with which they are provided, and ride toward each other until they find and mend it.

The third report of the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, is published this morning. Donations due from several States during the next six months will increase the amount in the treasury of this institution to sixteen thousand dollars.

One of the London journals, commenting upon the condition of Ireland, takes very decided ground against the parliamentary and vice-regal method of provincial government, and illustrates its position by a glowing description of the local, self-governing method "which has produced such excellent results in the States that compose the American Union." This is thought of sufficient importance to be sent by cable, and, as it comes from an organ of the English Liberals, appears to give greater satisfaction to no class on this side of the Atlantic than it gives to the Republicans themselves. Yet the Republicans are trying to break down the system, praise of which affords them pleasure, and to substitute in its place that federated idea which, as practiced abroad, is regarded by them with detestation. The system of local government is certainly, as the London paper says, a noble system. But in ten or twelve of the American States it no longer exists, and the Republicans are doing what they can to destroy it in all of the States.

The New York Times has an article upon the admission of Gen. AMES into the Senate, which seems to us to misstate, if the writer does not misconceive, the objections which were raised against the proposed injustice to the people of Mississippi. The question of residence was not the main question; but the question of mode by which Gen. AMES secured his election. He was not a citizen of Mississippi. He was an army officer commanding there, and he commanded so as to coerce the election of a Legislature pledged to support his pretensions. The people of Mississippi were not consulted. Bayonets did the business. If the people had any volition in the matter it would have been different. But they had none. A fraud was put upon them; and, whilst non-residence was an objection, the use of force was infinitely more objectionable. AMES was no carpet-bagger. He was not an irresponsible adventurer. He was an official sent to Mississippi on a bad errand, but sworn to do his duty in that. He violated every principle of soldierly honor, as it is construed by the highest military standards, and sacrificed his character as a just and conscientious man. A gross wrong was perpetrated when he was let into Congress.

The Cullom Bill.

The bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah, commonly known as the Cullom bill, and having for its object the suppression of polygamy, has, as our readers know, passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate of the United States. Against this bill the Mormons have entered a lengthy and on the whole a very able protest, which we published a day or two ago, praying for the rejection of the bill by the Senate and its reconsideration by the House. This protest of the Mormons demands an earnest consideration of the Cullom bill both as to its object and the means proposed to accomplish that object. However repugnant some of their practices may be to us, it must not be forgotten in our pious zeal to reform them that the Mormons are American citizens, that they have rights to be protected and that they are entitled to justice and good faith at the hands of the Government.

It is undoubtedly true that the moral sentiment of the Christian world is opposed to polygamy both as a violation of good morals and an impediment to civilization. But notwithstanding this universal sentiment the question of polygamy as connected with the Mormons is not in its moralizing and civilizing aspect devoid of embarrassment. It cannot be denied that the progress of the Mormons has been the progress of material civilization; and in accomplishing this no people have labored under greater natural disadvantages or had greater obstacles thrown in their way. The founder of their faith and his associates were men of no education and little character. As a general rule the accessions to their ranks have been drawn from the ignorant classes and generally from among those noted for their lack of industry. Yet from the very inception of their organization a rigorous discipline has prevailed that compelled every member of the sect to labor, until now industry is a characteristic of the Mormon people.

Subjected to individual persecution and insult wherever they went, driven from place to place and repeatedly reduced to poverty by the malicious and wanton destruction of the hard-earned results of their labor, they yet steadily advanced in physical strength until now they can proudly call upon the Government to witness that "they have reclaimed the desert waste, subdued the Indians, opened means of communication, made roads, built cities, towns and settlements, established government, encouraged education and brought into being a new State to add luster to the national galaxy of the Union."

If the views of the Christian world on the subject of polygamy are correct, as we have reason to believe they are, then the Mormons are a most extraordinary people. They have tied a mill-stone around their own necks and have boldly plunged into the water, and yet they do not sink, though all the while the rest of the world is pelting them with stones. Such a people are entitled to some consideration from the Government even if they have more wives than the law allows.

But, notwithstanding this unaccountable progressive feature of Mormon history, we believe that polygamy is wrong and that it is an obstacle to civilization. We would therefore like to see it obliterated from the book of their faith, the pages of which were free from this stain during the first fifteen years of its possession by their prophet JOSEPH SMITH.

It will be remembered that polygamy was not originally laid down as a doctrine in the Book of Mormon. This book is supposed to have been written a little more than three hundred years after CHRIST by an inspired prophet named MORMON, who was a descendant of certain Hebrews who emigrated to America about the year 600 B. C. About half a century after the book was written it was sealed up and buried near Palmyra, Ontario county, New York, where it was found by JOSEPH SMITH in 1827. The Mormons believe all this, and the book is considered by the faithful as an indispensable supplement to the Scriptures. As originally discovered by SMITH it did not countenance polygamy, but about fifteen years thereafter the doctrine was revealed to SMITH, and he, claiming to be inspired, interpolated the doctrine in the writings of MORMON. It is, however, gratifying to our piety to recall the fact that for setting up this monstrous doctrine the prophet SMITH was duly tarred and feathered by his Christian neighbors, and an inoffensive body of men, women and children were driven across the Missouri river and compelled to encamp in the open wilderness without shelter, on a bitter cold winter night of the year of our LORD 1843.

The objectionable feature of the Cullom bill is not that it is leveled at polygamy, but that the means proposed to accomplish its object are harsh, unjust, unconstitutional and dangerous as precedents. There is already a law, of 1862, forbidding polygamy in Utah, and the only object of the Cullom bill is to supply extraordinary means to enforce the prohibition. This new bill calls upon the Mormons to repudiate their surplus wives and to bastardize their children. If a man persists in having more wives than one he cannot vote, he cannot hold office, he cannot serve on a jury. If he is tried he must be tried by a jury having in the aggregate no more than twelve wives. There is to be a general and sudden upheaving of their social system. Each husband must elect which wife he will adhere to, and among the wives there is to be a general scramble for place. The bill makes no disposition of the surplus wives and children, but the analogy between this and the other reconstruction laws of Congress might be completed by turning all these spare women and children over to the recently-enfranchised class of American citizens. If Mr. Senator REVELS could secure the hand of some Mormon grass-widow it would be almost as beautiful an instance of retributive justice as that of the nigger REVELS occupying the Senatorial seat of the rebel JEFF DAVIS.

The Mormon protest shows very clearly the injustice of the extraordinary means provided by the Cullom bill to carry itself into execution, and as clearly shows the unconstitutionality of the bill itself. At no other period of our history would such a bill have been proposed or adopted. It is the offspring of that license in which Congress has indulged for the past five years in reconstructing the Southern States.

We do not believe that if the bill is passed and the law is sought to be enforced by the means proposed it will accomplish its object. The Mormons are accustomed to persecution and they have thriven on it. People who have suffered what they have for their belief in the doctrine of polygamy will not give up the institution without a struggle. If they are overcome in one place they will go to another to enjoy their religion as they have many a time done before.

Ben Butler's Organ.

BEN BUTLER wants an organ. In spite of his superiority to newspapers, he finds it necessary to appeal to the aid of the press, and, as no newspaper in existence could afford to disgrace itself by becoming his representative, he proposes to set up a paper of his own. This indicates a degree of verdancy which we had not suspected, and proves that very shrewd men can be very weak and silly. What BUTLER's chances of pillage are, and how much he can count on annually from the pickings and stealings, we do not know; perhaps a hundred thousand dollars. If it will gratify him to sink this in the vanity of an organ, just as a gambler would scatter his plunder upon the vanity of a fine mistress and a fine stable, why, that is his whim and his lookout. But it can be nothing else. It will cost at least one hundred thousand dollars a year to keep even a fourth-rate daily newspaper afloat; but, thus supported, a newspaper would be worthless if it were first class. The power and influence of the press consist solely in its freedom from unworthy motives, its superiority to party and personal patronage. A newspaper which supports itself, and asks nothing as a matter of favor, which is known to be disinterested because it is known to be above the need of corruption, is in a position to give a party the most powerful support, and just as it is able, conscientious, and reliable will it be a power both in the party which it supports and in the party which it does not support—a veritable power in the land. But whenever a newspaper becomes a stipendiary upon its party, and still more the creature of individual subsidy, it sinks down into the condition of a mere vehicle of falsehood, corruption, and puffery, kicked about by the little men who victimize its necessities, and distrusted alike by impartial observers among the people at large. A paper of this kind has power to strengthen no cause whatever. It is simply contemptible. What little it does is evil; and besides it is a disgrace to the press with which it claims an association, and an insult to the intelligence to which it pretends to address itself. This much may be said of the hired organ of a good party or a good man. But—with such an opinion of a political hanger-on under the best auspices—what should be said of the proposed hanger on of BEN BUTLER? Take the meanest of all the party organs that ever existed, multiply its corruptions by those of the meanest of all the personal organs that ever existed, then set up an organ combining these multiplied ingredients of evil with those that belong to its own special corruption, observe it distorted and duplicated by the reflection of all the silver spoons BEN BUTLER ever stole, and you will have a tolerably good notion of this crooked, distorted, and absurd enterprise.

The Free Traders.

We printed yesterday the Constitution of the Louisville Free Trade League. We need not say that we are glad that such an organization has established itself in the midst of us. It will be seen that it proposes nothing worse than to excite an interest among all classes in the study and discussion of the principles of taxation, the political economy of trade, and other matters of a kindred nature. It is very plain that questions like these are certain to become, before long, the paramount subjects of political concern. The politicians of to-day, and especially those who are about to enter upon the stage, need to address themselves to a branch of study upon which the Legislatures of the land are continually required to take action.

Those of our public men who lived in the time of HENRY CLAY, and participated in the tariff battles of that day, will understand how important and knotty is the question which these Leagues propose to make an element of popular politics. But the subject is quite new to the rising generation. To it the discussion will have all the charm and novelty of a fresh and modern cause. Indeed, each matter [illegible] leading [illegible] the [illegible] between the [illegible] of protection and free trade. [illegible] full of the subject, the [illegible] it. Nothing can be more certain than that the battle will soon have to be fought by the people at the polls.

The subject, too, is one that is full of interest. No man who cares at all for public affairs can long treat it with indifference. As for the doctrine of free trade, there is something in that which appeals to the enthusiasm. The free-trader looks upon the present controversy as a new manifestation of the old feud between equality and privilege, restriction and freedom. The dispute also brings into prominence another question, namely: To what extent is it just and safe for government to interfere with the course of trade? Non-interference, except so far as it may be necessary to obtain revenue to defray the expenses of the Government, is the watchword of the free-trader. A subject involving important elements like these is sure to attract the youth of the country.

The issue is real, it is vital, it is immensely practical. The ardent mind of youth cannot be moved by a dead issue. It concerns itself with live matters only. Ideas and platforms must be modern, vigorous and progressive, in order to enlist the sympathies and support of the intelligent and aspiring youth of the land. Hence the formation of a free-trade league in this city is not a premature and uncalled-for movement. The time is peculiarly ripe for the agitation which it proposes to promote. Like every new question, it will first have to encounter and overcome the thick-skinned indifference of the general public. But if there is any basis of reason and right in the theories of free trade, it will not have to wait long for an animated and sympathetic public support. Clearly, free trade is the coming cause, and we trust the Louisville League may become a potent force in our midst.

A Blow at Loyalty.

The "border-raid bill" in the Pennsylvania Legislature has been killed. This bill was intended to indemnify "loyal citizens" living in the border counties for losses, real and imaginary, which they claimed to have sustained during Gen. LEE's invasion of the State. Here are specimens of the claims, taken from the files of the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg:

Charles Seltzer, McConnellsburg:	
Suit of clothes (black cloth)	$35 65
One ham, 18 pounds, at 15 cents	2 70
One shoulder, 14 pounds, 12½ cents	1 70
Sufferer in township of Ayr, Fulton county:	
180 days service for horse improperly pressed in the United States service, at 40 cents per day	72 00
For loss on said horse by reason of being broken down	91 00
Oats destroyed	75 00
Two blankets taken by rebels	10 00
	$247 00
Sufferer in said township:	
Half barrel of mackerel	$ 10 50
Sundries	20 00
New hat	3 50
Henry Bear, Franklin county:	
Two hams, about 18 pounds each	$ 3 20
Soap, butter, apple-butter, and mackerel	15 00
Use of horse eight days	3 20

And thus the border county loyalty continued to pile up its losses until the grand total amounted to a million or two of dollars. But, in this case, devotion to the Union went for nothing, and none of the losses were allowed. But it is said that the claimants are not satisfied with the result. Mr. SELTZER still weeps for the loss of his black cloth clothes and his ham and his shoulder; Mr. BEAR yet mourns for his lost soap and apple butter; and, since the bark which held his hat and his barrel of mackerel went down, the Ayr township sufferer has never smiled again. And so they will appeal to Congress for that justice which is denied them at home.

A Difference of Opinion.

The Brandon (Miss.) Republican publishes a proclamation from Gov. ALCORN, appointing the 23d day of the present month as "a day of obiating to the Lord throughout all our borders," and thus takes issue with its author upon one of the propositions contained therein:

> We are an unfortunate individual. We try to look at things through the same spectacles that the Governor looks through, but we can't, for the life of us, see things as he sees them. He says "GOD's wrath has been sore against the State of Mississippi." We think GOD has been kind and merciful to us. He has blessed us with abundant harvests, health and strength, sun-shine and showers, and every other temporal blessing that He is in the habit of bestowing on His creatures. The "wrath" that has "been sore against the State of Mississippi" is not the wrath of GOD, but the wrath of those who control the Government of the United States. GOD has nothing to do with controlling the actions of our rulers. As well might the Governor say that the wrath of GOD was against a man who had been robbed of his money by a thief. GOD does not control the actions of men. He allows them to steal, commit murder, adultery, and all other species of crime, and only punishes them after death. The Governor says, "the government of our beloved State is once more that of the free choice of her citizens." This we deny in toto. Our present State government is not the *free choice* of our citizens. It is a government *thrust upon us by Federal bayonets*. We are willing to join in obiations to GOD for such blessings as He has bestowed upon us, but we have too much reverence for His sacred name to confound His actions with those of our temporal rulers.

We hardly know which of the churches claim this doctrine as orthodox, or which of them discard it as heterodox; we only know that the true Mississippian who does not accept it as a part of his religion must have a very unworthy opinion of the wisdom, the justice and the mercy of the Supreme Being whom he worships.

Bad as it Stands.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has the following:

> The Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL says that the people who applaud General SHERIDAN for the Piegan massacre have no right to complain that Captain EYRE, of the Bombay, was not sufficiently punished for sinking the Oneida. Now that later particulars have corrected the misstatements that got abroad as to the affair, will the COURIER-JOURNAL relax its hostility to General SHERIDAN enough to allow it to withdraw this comparison?

We have no assurance that these later particulars are not themselves far grosser misstatements than the report they profess to correct. BAKER's statement amounts to nothing. He confesses himself that he slaughtered fifty-two women and children out of the one hundred and seventy-three cases of small-pox he found in the Piegan camp, and the man who would massacre even that number of helpless human beings is not to be believed in anything he may say. We certainly do not believe this report of his, in which his sole object is to shield SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and himself from popular condemnation. Therefore, the comparison must stand.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association of Cold Water, Michigan, have just published their "lecture course exhibit," from which it appears that the seven lecturers they had with them during the season brought them in debt to the amount of $52 02. When we reflect that the members of the association claim to be Christians, and that the lecturers they employed were chiefly female suffrage shriekers and long-haired male howlers in the same cause, we can't help regretting that the loss of the concern did not reach a much larger sum.

☞ The many friends of OLE BULL will be mortified to hear that "Professor J. JAY WATSON" is writing the life of the great violinist. OLE BULL is, of course, powerless to prevent the outrage. It may not be amiss to mention, in this connection, that a young man from Rochester, New York, has recently been driven by a sad domestic affliction into the editorship of a Radical paper in Mississippi. That affliction is supposed to have been the fact that his father writes his name "E. PESHINE SMITH."

☞ The Chicago Post says: "The Cardiff Giant got six votes for Senator in Grundy county, Iowa." These six votes were simply the result of the old Radical habit of voting for everything that is known to be a fraud.

☞ It is said that the New York Tribune has had an obituary of BROWNLOW in type for more than two years. It is a shame that the Tribune is forced to keep its type standing idle so long.

☞ "The Texas Legislature," says a New York paper, "has refused to elect a chaplain." And what of it? As the concern is not worth praying for it has no use for a chaplain.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co. will sell [illegible] this [illegible] most [illegible] residence in the city, located on one of [illegible] Third street, [illegible] Full particulars [illegible]

☞ At home—Pay, the ferreotype man. Call and see him at his elegant rooms, the nicest in the city, and get some of his ferreotypes, acknowledged to be the best ever made.

☞ Real estate at auction this (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock by Morris, Southwick & Co., at their Exchange, 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. Read advertisement in auction column, examine the property and attend the sale.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by some druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ The spring season is the time to use Walker's Tonic Bitters to prevent disease, keep off chills, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Bort, the pretended oculist and aurist, now in the city of Louisville, is an unprincipled humbug, and is no more capable of restoring sight or hearing than he is of speaking the truth or of commanding his fiery spirit when 'tis proper for him so to do, as the writer of this knows from experience, and would therefore advise all those who value health, and who do not care to encourage quackery by giving to him their money and countenance, to have nothing to do with him. But if any one desires hereafter to test his skill in the science of medicine and diseases of the eye and ear, be very, very careful to not excite the doctor's anger, or his fiery rage will annihilate you entirely, for he is very choleric indeed.

> Ah! when fierce anger rages within his soul,
> And reason, in affright, forsakes her throne,
> Methinks his face an image sure must be
> Of Satan's own unlovely countenance.

E. BORTTOFF.

Exposition of an Imposition.

NEW SALEM, STATE OF INDIANA,
RUSH COUNTY, Jan. 27, 1870.

This is to certify that Dr. A. B. Bort, who, I understand, has his "shingle" out at No. 163 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., did, on or about five years ago, undertake to treat me for partial deafness and chronic inflammation of the eyes, for which service I agreed to give him eighty dollars, forty dollars of the money paid down, the balance to be paid when a cure was effected, he guaranteeing a permanent cure. And it was part of the conditions that if a cure was not effected the said forty dollars was to be refunded, he agreeing to visit the place every two months for one or two years, which he failed to do, thereby gaining my money under false pretenses, and, as my friends thought, injured instead of benefiting me. I make this statement so that those who have been so unfortunate as to be afflicted may not be worse afflicted by employing him. I was not the only one that fell a victim to his false pretensions, as many others were similarly treated.

GEORGE F. CHURCHILL.

☞ **When you see a druggist using a bogus name and bogus certificates, you may rest assured of their unworthiness. Helmbold's Buchu has been established over nineteen years, and each and every bottle is signed,**

H. T. HELMBOLD.

ap5 eod6 **Beware of Bogus.**

The Rice Divorce Suit

for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible. ap5-cod&weowlm

BAD, BAD, VERY BAD, COUNTERFEIT MONEY,

but counterfeit Buchu is worse. H. T. Helmbold's is the genuine. Ask respectable druggists everywhere.

Hoff's Malt Extract

is already used by our first families, and prescribed by our most eminent physicians, whose approval and encomiums have been bestowed upon this wonderful tonic beverage, it being particularly adapted to persons of weak and debilitated constitutions (especially nursing mothers) and all those who are laboring under dyspepsia, loss of appetite, scrofula, chlorosis, &c., general debility and derangement of the whole system. Sold by all druggists and grocers. ap5-eod3

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS BUCHU, sold under bogus names, with bogus certificates. The only genuine is H. T. Helmbold's. Ask any respectable druggist anywhere.

Sic Transit.

The transition from gray to unnatural black or brown, effected by the hair dyes and kindred preparations, is indeed a sickening transit. Phalon's Vitalia, on the other hand, restores the natural hue to a shade, and is pleasant and safe, instead of sickening and pernicious. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. ap5-eod3

☞ **Purchase the genuine, H. T. Helmbold's, Fluid Extract Buchu. Established upwards of nineteen years.**

PRICES REDUCED.

From this date we will sell Bisley's Patent Step Ladders as follows:

Four feet high	$2 25.
Five feet high	$2 50.
Six feet high	$3 00.
Seven feet high	$3 50.
Eight feet high	$4 00.
Ten feet high	$5 00.

A liberal discount to dealers.

PYNE & CREIGHTON, 82 Fourth st.

Notice.

Go to the old reliable china store of J. Dolfinger & Co. for your china, glass and queensware, silver plated and britannia ware, cutlery, &c. The best goods offered at the very lowest price. Call and be convinced. a3 d3

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil,

With Hypo-phosphite of Lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by all respectable druggists.

J. MILHAU'S SONS,
mh8 d&w1m 183 Broadway, New York.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
mh20 d60 114 Third street.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin. John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Jakesch, C. Brockenbrough. Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe, Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire. ja1 d6m

DIED.

BARTLETT—On Monday, the 4th inst., WILKES, infant son of L. S. and A. M. Bartlett, aged 10 months and 4 days.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) evening at the residence of the deceased's parents, at 3½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE. Sillery and Extra Dry. In baskets—in cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine dealers. Sole agents for U. S., SCHULTZE & TAILER, 40 Beaver st., New York. mh21 d&w2m

In Remote Settlements of Untold Value.

Food makes blood; blood makes the body. If the blood be pure, the body is healthy. So if we are not in health, we know some impurities are lurking about which must be removed, and the sooner the better. BRANDRETH's PILLS remove all from the system which nature needs no longer.

The wonderful cures effected by Brandreth's Pills have arrested the attention of enlightened physicians. Upwards of five thousand now use them in their daily practice, and two hundred have given their written testimony as to their innocence and value, as cleansers of the bowels and blood.

Their untold value is to those living in settlements where doctors can only be had at great expense. For if you are sick, you have only to take one or more doses of Brandreth's Pills to get cured. Full directions are with each box.

Sold by all Druggists. mh31 deod&weowlm

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. [illegible] send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless—reliable—instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any VITALIC poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years' untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—black or brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, New York. jel deodly

USED UP.

Essays for Young Men—the enervated and used up, who have lost their youthful energy, ambition, and bodily vigor in the pursuit of SOCIAL PLEASURE—with words of cheer and sanitary aid for the seemingly hopeless. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. ja29 deodlm

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice. [illegible]

Masonic Notice.

There will be a regular meeting of Falls City Lodge (No. [illegible]) F. & A. M. this (Tuesday) evening, April 5th, 1870, at [illegible] o'clock. Work [illegible]

Masonic Notice.

Compass Lodge No. [illegible] F. & A. M. regular [illegible] By order of the W. M. [illegible] LITTELL, Sec'y.

Bank Notices.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Bank of Louisville will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, 2d of May next, to elect nine Directors for the ensuing year.
E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.
April 1, 1870. ap5 d4d

Notice.

BANK KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1870.
A MEETING of the stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, May 2, 1870, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.
ap1 d4d THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Masonic Temple Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office in Masonic Temple on Tuesday, April 5, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM CROMEY,
mh31 d6 Sec'y and Treas.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND SALT RIVER TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the law office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 128 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, April 9, 1870, for the election of a President and five Directors and such other business as may be brought before them.
By order of the President and Board of Directors.
J. G. WILSON,
mh15 d4d Sec'y and Treas. L. & S. R. T. R. Co.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Mayor and Trustees of the City Hospital, at the office of the undersigned until Saturday, the 9th inst., for the following named furniture, viz: Iron Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Wardrobes, Commodes, &c. Drawings and specifications are now ready and may be seen on application. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals.
BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO., Architects,
ap5 d4d Main and Bullitt streets.

To Mechanics.

BIDS will be received at Mr. Patrick McDonald's on north side Broadway, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, for the completion of a cottage on Oak street. Sealed bids will be received until Thursday, April 6, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. ap5 d3*

To Mechanics.

THE Building Committee of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, having let the contracts for the excavations and rubble masonry of said buildings, will receive proposals till the 2d inst. for the balance of the work. Proposals may be made for the balance of the materials and work in whole or in part. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids. Struby & Merrill, Architects.
CHAS. TILDEN,
Chrmn. Building Com. Masonic W. and O. Home.
ap5 eod4

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Mayor and the Trustees of the Louisville City Hospital, at the office of the undersigned until Saturday, April 9, for the steam heating of the entire building, and also for repairs and improvements required to the central portion of said building. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architects. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals.
BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO., Architects,
mh15 d4d Main and Bullitt sts.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE firm of Geo. C. Hunter & Co. was dissolved on March 26th, 1870, by the death of George C. Hunter.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who will continue the general commission business as before under the style of Hunter & Co.
W. T. HUNTER,
ap5 d1m GEO. DESHRING.

Partnership Notice.

Joseph Tobe. Henry F. Aulbach.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the stove and tinware business, at No. 134 East Market, between Floyd and Preston, Henry F. Aulbach under the firm style of Joseph Tobe & Co.
Louisville, Mar. 1, 1870. JOSEPH TOBE.
mh15 d1m

S. WILSON'S

OPENING OF

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

PARIS MANTILLAS & SUITS,

MILLINERY,

FINE DRESS GOODS, LACES, &c.,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Wednesday, April 6, 1870.

S. WILSON,

94 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

CHAS. HAGEDORN,
46 FOURTH ST.,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Agent for the { VERZENAY / E. TROY & CO. } Champagnes.

OLD EAST INDIA BITTERS.

RECOMMENDS his well-assorted stock of Rhine Wines, Clarets, Sherries, Port Wines, Cognac Brandies, Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, Irish Whisky, Gin, &c., for the holidays. ap5 dlm

MR. LEOP. KERSTEN is from this date no longer connected with my business.
CHAS. HAGEDORN, 46 Fourth st.
Louisville, April 1, 1870—ap5 d3

OFFICE OF FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO., OF LOUISVILLE, KY., April 4, 1870.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, for the election of a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly chosen:

JAMES TRABUE, President.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Gay,	H. D. Newcomb,	J. S. Lithgow,
J. D. Allen,	W. Geo. Anderson,	J. P. Torbitt,
Geo. W. Morris,	John White,	O. Branam,
Isaac Caldwell,	H. S. Moss,	J. L. Carter,

ap5 d6 M. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.

CARRIAGES.

W. F. SPYBEY,

MANUFACTURER OF

Carriages, Light Rockaways, Buggies, &c.,

Jefferson St., bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Repairing promptly done. All work warranted.
ap3 SuTu&Th1m&w1

COOK & SLOSS,

No. 154 Fourth Street, near Green,

SUCCESSORS TO

COOK, GOODMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Corals, Pearls, and Other Precious Gems, Silver and Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, Music Boxes, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, and all else belonging to

The Jewelry Line!

We will continue to devote our time and attention to the optical department, in which Spectacles will remain a specialty.

Watches and Jewelry repaired, and Silver-ware manufactured to order.

COOK & SLOSS.

mh30 deodlm-SuTu&F

W. C. DAVIS & CO.,

Stove and Hollow-Ware Foundry,

CINCINNATI, O.,

Manufacturers of the World-renowned Cooking Stoves

"FAVORITE" & "CARDINAL,"

Warranted the most perfect, reliable, and best Stoves now made, adapted and arranged expressly to suit the wants of the Southern people.

Thousands of them are in daily use throughout all parts of the country without a single complaint of their operation. Every stove guaranteed to please. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.
mh15 TuTh&Sa1m

E. STOKES,

CORNER FIFTH AND MAIN, LOUISVILLE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Saddles, Harness,

AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

☞ Cash buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to call on the above before making their purchases. [illegible]

M. W. HANNON, JOS. E. JOHNSTON, JAS. H. CLANTON,
Calvert, Texas. Savannah, Ga. Montgomery, Ala.

HANNON, JOHNSTON & CLANTON,

GENERAL

Real Estate Agents,

Calvert, Texas.

☞ Particular and personal attention given to Renting, Leasing, Purchasing, and Selling LANDS IN TEXAS. Taxes paid on lands if desired.
mh29 eodlm

NOW IS THE TIME.

SPRING is the proper time for cleansing the blood and preparing for summer health. That old and long-tried blood cleanser GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND can be had at our old establishment, No. 76 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel, at reduced price.
ap1 eodlm RAYMOND & CO.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Fixing a Penalty in Case of Disorderly Conduct.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That whoever shall be guilty of any disorderly conduct in the city [illegible] shall be fined not less than five [illegible]

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAS. B. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
H. STUCKY, C. B. A. pro tem.
Approved the 4th day of April, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To establish and maintain an Engineer's Department.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the department of the city government heretofore designated the City Engineer Department is hereby re-established and continued. The officers shall consist of the City Engineer, the Assistant Engineers, and the force necessary to operate the regular work of the department, and such other work as may from time to time be ordered by the Mayor and the General Council. Of the Assistant Engineers for the city work proper, there shall be two principal assistants, one for the Eastern District and the other for the Western District; and for the sewer work there shall also be two principal Assistant Engineers, one for the Eastern Sewer District and one for the Western Sewer District.

Sec. 2. The city shall provide suitable offices for the Engineer Department, with vaults or other fire-proof arrangements for the secure protection of books of record and important office papers. There shall also be provided by the city suitable and necessary instruments, books, forms, and stationery, and a competent clerk shall be appointed by the Engineer to take charge of the office property and for the clerical duties of the office.

Sec. 3. To enable the officers of the Engineer's Department promptly and efficiently to discharge their duties, such clerks, draughtsmen, rodmen, chainmen, and other assistants as shall be necessary, may be employed, from time to time, as shall be authorized and permitted by ordinance or resolution of the General Council.

Sec. 4. Subject to such rules, regulations, restrictions and limitations as may from time to time be prescribed by the General Council, the City Engineer shall have supervision and direction and control of the Engineer's Department, and shall assign to the officers thereof and the employes their duties, and prescribe rules and regulations to be observed and complied with by them in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 5. Whenever, from sickness, absence, or other cause, the City Engineer shall be unable or fail to discharge any of the duties of his office, his place shall be supplied and duties performed during the time, or for the occasion, by the senior Assistant City Engineer, unless otherwise directed by the General Council.

Sec. 6. The duties of the Engineer shall be as follows:

1. To have records kept in suitable books, and in appropriate form, with proper and convenient indexes for ready reference thereto, of all matters pertaining to the department.

2. At the earliest time practicable to have made, with the assistance of the officers and employes of the department, a complete topographical and drainage map of the city; and to prepare and preserve in proper form, as part of the records of the department, a complete register of all special field notes for levels and proper running out of street lines; and, at the end of every year, to indicate by platting on the topographical map all important changes in streets and city lines.

3. In like manner to prepare without delay, with such force as may be necessary, a sewerage map, with accompanying profiles and sections.

4. To prepare in appropriate form, and carefully preserve as part of the records of the department, a perfect register of contract measurements, plans, profiles, and cross sections, with proper notes of dimensions and calculations.

5. To make, and carefully preserve as part of the records of the department, maps, profiles, and working drawings, with such indorsements thereon as will give the date of commencement and completion of the work, and all information which would be of use in future in repairing and reconstructing.

6. To make monthly and annual reports to the Council of the business of the department, and of the contracts completed, as well as all expiration of unfinished contracts and those in process of execution.

7. To keep in convenient form all communications made by him to any department or office of the city; also signed duplicates of all contracts as made through him, or by the Mayor, and attested by him; and a set of books of accounts, showing systematically all transactions of, or relating to, the Engineer's Department.

8. To make out, to be submitted for approval to the Council, all bills of apportionment of the costs of all work chargeable to property holders, upon a list furnished by the Assessor.

9. To preserve carefully in his office all instruments, maps, plats, and surveys, with all records, books, papers, and other things relating thereto.

10. To cause to be carried into effect and to superintend all contracts of the city concerning or for the improvement of public ways. The City Engineer shall have charge of all the public works in the city, and entire control and supervision of the construction of all work executed by the city consistent with the terms of the contract.

Sec. 7. The officers of the department shall perform all surveying and engineering, and work relating thereto, which may be ordered by the General Council, and perform all other acts relating to matters placed particularly under their charge which the best interests of the city may require. They shall not be hindered or obstructed in surveying, leveling, or causing to be erected any public works under their control. Any person violating this clause shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 8. The City Engineer shall cause to be closed streets or alleys while under improvement, reserving, if practicable, a passage on one side, and the whole or part of any street or alley may be inclosed with barriers. Any person who shall remove or interfere with said barriers without permission of the City Engineer, or shall ride, drive, or lead a horse or other animal over such barrier, or upon the space intended to be excluded, shall be fined five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 9. All public works ordered by the city, unless otherwise directed, shall be let by the Mayor, under advice of the City Engineer, to the lowest, best bidder. Bids for such work shall be according to form furnished by the City Engineer, and signed by the contractor and his sureties (who shall not be parties to such contract), and inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the style of the work, and not to be opened until the day fixed for closing the bids, and then by the City Engineer, in the presence of the Mayor, when the lowest, best bidder shall be accepted if the sureties are approved.

Sec. 10. If the person to whom the work is awarded fail, within ten days, to enter into contract as aforesaid, the Mayor may award the contract to the next lowest responsible bidder, or advertise for new proposals, as to the judgment of the Mayor and City Engineer may seem best for the interest of the city and property holders.

Sec. 11. Any bidder failing to enter into contract as herein provided, or to fulfill any contract entered into by him with the city, shall not be allowed to bid again for the term of one year, unless the Council shall remove the disability before its expiration.

Sec. 12. Every city contract, after being fully signed, shall be attested by the City Engineer, or by the office assistant designated by him, and submitted to the General Council, whose approval shall be necessary to make the contract complete and binding on the city.

Sec. 13. The City Engineer shall report to the Council all violations of contracts for work to be done or materials to be delivered, and may suspend the execution thereof when the contractors fail to comply with their terms or with the Engineer's directions consistent therewith; and whenever, for any cause, said Engineer shall suspend the execution of any work, he shall notify the Council thereof at their first meeting after such order of suspension; and, when he shall direct the work to be resumed, he shall also notify the Council thereof at their first meeting thereafter.

Sec. 14. All contractors for work or materials ordered by the city shall, before their claims are presented, have the certificate of the City Engineer that the work has been done or materials furnished according to contract. The City Engineer shall not certify the amount of any contractor who has failed to prosecute or accomplish, according to contract, the work let to him, or who, in any respect, has violated the contract; nor shall he certify any contractor's account in advance of his work, nor until all the refuse materials and rubbish shall have been removed.

Sec. 15. The City Engineer shall, from time to time, in advance of improvement, extend the lines of all public ways, and mark the streets when necessary with suitable stone monuments.

Sec. 16. He shall, when necessary, cause to be erected suitable barriers across any public way wherein alterations or improvements of any kind are in progress, but the contractor shall in all cases be held responsible for any damages arising from imperfect barriers; and, when it is necessary to deposit materials of any kind on public ways adjacent to the improvement in which they are to be used, great care shall be taken by the contractor that such material shall occupy a small space and be removed as soon as possible; the city to be in no case liable for damages arising from an improper use of any public way by any contractor or builder.

Sec. 17. The City Engineer's Department is empowered to supervise and control the laying of gas, water, or drain pipes and removing any part of the street or sidewalk for the purpose of excavating cellars or for the erection or alteration of any building or buildings. It shall be his duty, before any person or persons shall commence such work, to give a permit for the same and to require that a covenant be entered into, before the Mayor or City Engineer, that the parties in question, during the time in which the streets or sidewalks are being excavated, shall accept full liability for damages arising to individuals or to the public, and the parties holding permits will be required to erect such barricades as may be necessary for the protection of life and property, and to leave the streets and sidewalks in as good condition as when said work was commenced, and to keep the same in like good condition for six months thereafter. All connections with sewers shall be inspected and approved before being covered.

Sec. 18. That ordinance No. 82, approved October 20, 1866, and ordinance No. 62, approved October 8, 1866, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, as also all ordinances in conflict herewith.

CHAS. B. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
H. STUCKY, C. B. A. pro tem.
Approved 4th day of April, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Sheriff.

JOHN M. MARTIN, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. ap5 dte

For County Court Clerk.

ERNEST TROLL is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, subject to the nomination of the Republican convention should one be held. ap5 dte

C. B. SHEPHERD is a candidate for Clerk of County Court. ap3 dtf

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap2 dte

THOMAS E. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. mh23 dtd

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. mh22 dte

Col. B. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County at the next August election. mh9 d2m

Col. WILL. L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh5 dte

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe19 dte

For County Assessor.

JOS. F. NEWKIRK is a candidate for the office of Assessor in Jefferson county at the next August election. ap1 deod8*

For Jailer.

We are authorized to announce ANDY J. MUSSELMAN as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the nomination of a convention should one be held. ap3 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dte

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh27 dte

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh26 dlm*

For County Attorney.

JAS. T. BRAMLETTE is a candidate for County Attorney of Jefferson county. ap1 dte

FRANK MAGUIRE is a candidate for the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap3 dte*

W. R. ABBOTT is a candidate for County Attorney for Jefferson County, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be held.

We are authorized to announce J. J. ALLNUTT as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention should one be held. mh29 dte

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh26 dte

Editors Courier-Journal:

Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one be held. J. G. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney. Election in August next. mh1 dte

For Clerk of City Court.

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention. mh26 dte

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court. mh28 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

For Congress—Third District.

We are authorized to announce J. E. HALSELL, of Warren county, as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh8 d&wte

We are authorized to announce Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY as a candidate for re-election to the Forty-first Congress. mh8 d&wte

We are authorized to announce JNO. F. SOUTH as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh18 dte

Cabinet Manufacturers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1850 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.
MOORE & CAMPION,
Store No. 261 South Second st.
ja24 d6m Factory Nos. 261 & 263 Levant st.

J. L. DANFORTH & CO.,

General Insurance Agents,

N.W. corner Main and Bullitt sts., Louisville, Ky.,

AGENTS FOR

Incorporated		Net Assets.
1853.	Home Insurance Co. of New York	$4,[illegible]
1832.	Lorillard Insurance Co. of New York	1,[illegible]
1836.	Citizens' Insurance Co. of New York	[illegible]
1849.	Springfield Insurance Co. of Massachusetts	[illegible]
1809.	North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. of England—Gold	14,[illegible]
1835.	New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston	[illegible]
	Total	$30,497,000

Detailed statements of condition of each Company, certified by the State Auditor, on file in office of the Clerk of the County Court in this city.

Every description of risks insured on most favorable terms.

☞ Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency. fe1 eodlm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

THE Hon. Secretary of the I. O. O. F. Club is hereby ordered to [illegible] all the funds [illegible] solved. [illegible] Louisville, April 5, 1870.

Notice.

PERSONS holding claims, notes, or [illegible] of any description against [illegible] will present them as principals [illegible] will please inform me within two days from this date.
D. P. FAULDS, Assee of [illegible]
70 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
April 5, 1870. [illegible]

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Small, Woolfolk & Co. will present them to the undersigned, at Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., proven as the law directs, on or before the 1st day of May next. [illegible] Trustee.
April 1, 1870. [illegible]

Internal Revenue.

FIFTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—The annual lists and assessments of income [illegible] for the current year, having been [illegible] the city of Louisville, [illegible] Appeals will be [illegible] may have complaints to make of erroneous or excessive valuations [illegible] in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested.

Appeals will be received and determined on, during business hours, at my office, in the Custom-house in the city of Louisville, from this date till the [illegible] of the present month.

Persons who have refused or neglected to return their annual income as required by law, and any persons liable to special tax who have not made return, will, upon notice, be assessed [illegible] penalty added.

And all persons who are required by law to pay a special tax, and who are carrying on any business or occupation for which a special tax is required, and therefor prior to the 1st of May, are liable to prosecution and penalty if found carrying on the business after that date.
[illegible]
ap4 d3 Assessor 5th Dis. Ky.

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

BRAZILIAN,
Bermuda,
Red Yams,
Common Yellow,
Common Red; in store and for sale by
C. H. HEWITT & CO.,
mh21 d12 [illegible] Main st.

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general that, during the course of repairs and renovations to his establishment, now in progress, a temporary store-room, with entrance [illegible] where customers will be waited on as usual. Orders for parties will also be received and promptly executed.
[illegible] THEOB,
mh26 d6 Corner Fifth and Chestnut.

M. C. and Building Association.

THE amended charter of this institution contains liberal grants of power in perpetuity, and a reorganization thereunder is now progressing. Purchase, improvement and sale of real estate, and making loans of money upon real estate security, to be used in the erection of manufacturing establishments and homes for the members, embrace the general business of the Association.

The first and original issue of half a million of stock is now offered to the citizens of Louisville and Kentucky.

Thirty-six dollars the first year, and $24 per annum until the shares are paid up, is the minimum, and $300 per annum the maximum payments on one share of stock.

It is confidently hoped that there is sufficient enterprise in Louisville to warrant a subscription of five thousand shares of stock at once. No one can gainsay that the investment will be profitable and secure beyond all contingency (real estate security) or that the work of the Association, and its effects, will prove of incalculable benefit to our city.

Stock certificates are receivable at par in discharge of [illegible] held by the Association.

The [illegible] books are now open at the office of the undersigned. Payments on stock will commence on the 1st [illegible] of June, 1870.
OLIVER H. STRATTAN,
mh18 [illegible] 130 West Jefferson street.

Seed Barley.

1,000 BARRELS choice Spring Barley, particularly selected for seed, in store and for sale at BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD'S,
mh10 dlm Corner First and Main sts.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 d1f Bet. Second and Third.

WINTERSMITH'S

Extract Buchu

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is innately superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the officinal part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,
MARSHALL FRENCH,
69 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours, gratefully,
EDWARD LANGDON,
mh18 deodtf Memphis, Tenn.

Steinway's,
Chickering's,
Stecks',
Gabler's, and
Kurtzman's
Pianos

Are the best. Prices reduced.
D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,
70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
mh6 Su&Th&wtf

Knights of Pythias Canes,

A NEW and elegant article, just received at
HOGAN & DUTEIL'S,
ap3 eod3 No. 85 Fourth street.

RAILROADS.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

FIFTY MILES THE SHORTEST

AND 2½ hours the quickest route from Louisville to St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Jefferson City, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all cities, towns, and stations in the West and Northwest.

St. Louis and Western Express leaves daily as follows:

Louisville [illegible]
Jeffersonville, Ind. [illegible]

Arriving at St. Louis some time [illegible] of other routes leaving Louisville hours in advance.

Passengers purchasing tickets by this line go through from Louisville to St. Louis without change of cars, and are furnished a

Through Car Free of Charge.

These are advantages offered by no other route. Palace sleeping and night coaches with reclining chairs on all trains.

Tickets for sleeping coaches or seats in reclining chair cars can be obtained at the Company's office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets.

Special Notice.

All tickets to St. Louis and points West reading via Seymour, are good via St. Louis Division of O. & M. R. R., without extra charge. Information and tickets can be obtained and baggage checked through at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts., and at Galt House, Louisville, and Willard Hotel ticket offices, Louisville, Ky.

J. L. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Sup't, St. Louis, Mo.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, St. Louis, Mo. ap5 d5

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

Shortest and quickest route from South and Southwest to Cincinnati, and the Shortest Line from Louisville to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

Passengers from Nashville and points south arriving at Louisville at [illegible] have 2 hours and [illegible] minutes for meals, then taking the Short-Line at [illegible] P. M. arrive in Eastern cities same time as passengers leaving Louisville at [illegible] P. M., via other rail lines.

This route is 3 hours quicker to Cincinnati than river.

Trains are held when necessary one hour or more for delayed trains from the South for Cincinnati and Eastern passengers.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains

Three daily trains leave Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
[illegible] A. M.	Cincinnati, Daily except Sundays	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Cincinnati, Daily	[illegible] P. M.
11:[illegible] P. M.	Cincinnati, Daily except Saturday	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] A. M.	Lexington, Daily except Sunday	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Lexington, Daily except Sunday	11:[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Lagrange, Daily except Sunday	[illegible] A. M.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this line cross the Ohio river on the magnificent bridge at Louisville avoiding all transfers by ferry or omnibus. This and other advantages make this the most desirable route for safety, comfort, and speed between Louisville and all points North, East, and West.

Trains leave Louisville from the depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street, as follows:

6:00 A. M. Mail and Chicago Express daily except Sunday.

10:00 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday.

2:10 P. M. Chicago, St. Louis, and Eastern Express daily except Sunday.

10:00 P. M. St. Louis and Eastern Express daily except Saturday and Sunday.

Silver Palace day and night cars on the 10:00 A. M. train run through to New York via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg without change.

Elegant sleeping cars on the 2:10 and 10:00 P. M. trains run through to St. Louis, and on the 2:10 P. M. train to Chicago, without change.

On Sunday trains leave as follows: 2:10 P. M. New York Express, via Indianapolis, with Silver Palace day and night car, through to New York without change; 2:40 P. M. Express for Indianapolis, connecting with trains East and West.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

☞ These are the only legitimate offices of the Company. Beware of all others. Baggage checked at office of [illegible] passenger station, corner Spring and Ninth streets, ten minutes after [illegible]

S. S. GARRY, G. T. A. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	(Feb. 6, 1870.)	Arrive.
[illegible] A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible]	Nashville, [illegible] Mobile Express	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	[illegible] A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

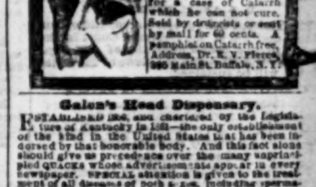
in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times over whole charge.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medical colleges, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male safes. Six one—$ for $3. Medical Pamphlet sent free. Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja28 dtf



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 200 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

ESTABLISHED 1866, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 18[illegible]—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been indorsed by that honorable body. And this fact alone should give us preference over the many unprincipled quacks whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. SPECIAL attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness, impotency and sterility, syphilis in all its stages, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, varicocele, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhœa and barrenness, amenorrhœa or suppression of the menses. Medicines furnished and a speedy and PERMANENT cure guaranteed in every case. Dr. [illegible]'s Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and irregularities—price $2. Superior quality of Male Safes—price $1 per single one, $5 for ½ doz. or $9 per doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with full directions for use, &c.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 2 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d & 4th sts., north side,
ja15 Louisville, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

DENTIST.

New Dental Laboratory.

DR. M. L. S. BUCKNER,

(With Dr. Redman), No. 30 Chestnut st., is prepared to insert artificial teeth on any base desired. First-class work at reasonable rates. mh25 deodlm

WM. H. GODDARD, D. D. S. F. PEABODY, D. D. S.

GODDARD & PEABODY,

DENTISTS,

Office, Room No. 1 McDowell's Block, corner Fourth and Green streets,
fe24 deod3m Louisville, Ky.

Removal.

THE Colton Dental Association for Extracting Teeth without pain has removed from Fifth to No. 600 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, north side. Dr. Glides has reduced the price of all operations, plate, operative and mechanical, to the gold standard before the war. A lady assistant giving the gas and caring for the patients. Particular attention paid to the wants of ladies and children.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 172 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja15 dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $3 50 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by ADAMS & REID, [illegible] Twenty-fourth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. [illegible]

DORN, SANDHOUSE & CO.—Commission Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, W. Main.

GARDENS designed and laid out. B. Grove, Twenty-sixth street. fe9 dlm*

JOYCE & KAHINS, Marble Works, No. 106 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE SALT HOUSE, [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop'rs.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 472 and 474 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 73 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

PIANOS

J. HINZEN. A. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand pianos for sale or rent very cheap. All work warranted, and at the most reasonable terms. [illegible]

EDWARD WILDER'S
FAMOUS
STOMACH BITTERS
WILL CURE
Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and All Species of Indigestion, Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, and All Periodical Diseases.

It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux.

It will cure Costiveness.

It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females.

It is a safe Anti-bilious Alterative and Tonic for all family purposes.

It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been debilitated or reduced by sickness.

It is an excellent appetiser, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces.

It is desirable alike as a Corrective and a mild Cathartic.

☞ The body of all similar preparations is common raw whisky or alcohol, which contains a large amount of fusil oil and other poisonous substances, while the body of Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters is pure old Bourbon or copper-distilled Whisky, the best and purest whisky known or produced. This fact at once recommends and places these Bitters at the head of all other known preparations for all the diseases for which they are recommended, as is testified by numberless certificates from the ablest medical men and from the ministry.

EDWARD WILDER'S
SARSAPARILLA & POTASH
An unfailing and rapid cure for
SCROFULA IN ALL ITS FORMS!

Every known variety of Skin Disease, no matter how old or inveterate, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scald Head, Falling of the Hair or Allopecial White Swelling, Hip Joint Disease or Morbus Coxarius, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Ague Cake, &c. For the rapid and permanent cure of the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

EDWARD WILDER'S
COMPOUND
Extract of Wild Cherry

This preparation is specially recommended as affording certain and prompt relief for

Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs of Every Description.

In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Asthma or Phthisic, it gives immediate comfort and relief. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the cough and difficulty of breathing in consumption. It is also indispensable in Pneumonia or Winter Fever, Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary Disease attended with cough, difficulty of breathing or pain. For taste, efficiency and power, this medicine has no equal; and when used in any of the above diseases has never been known to fail to give almost instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure.

EDWARD WILDER'S
Family Pills!
FOR THE CURE OF
Constipated & Sluggish Bowels!

In these conditions of the alimentary canal they are guaranteed to be perfectly infallible. As a purgative in all fevers and inflammatory diseases, in Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Acute Ophthalmia or Sore Eyes, Fullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, Blindness, &c., they cannot be excelled. These Pills will be found on trial to be far superior to any other known combination of medicines in the rapid and certain cure of all the above diseases. They should be taken with Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash in the diseases in which that remedy is recommended; and with Edward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds, &c.; and with Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters for Indigestion and Periodical Diseases; and with Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic for Chills and Fever or Fever and Ague.

EDWARD WILDER'S
Chill Tonic
—FOR—
Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague

And every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affection; Twenty-one Day Chills, Bilious or Remittent Fever, Brow Ague, Lumbago, and every other form of periodical disease whatever, has no equal, and in all such cases it effects a rapid and certain cure. It is a purely vegetable compound, and the most efficient Chill Tonic ever offered to the public. Try it, all you who are suffering, as a cure is warranted in all the above diseases.

MOTHER'S
WORM SYRUP

The presence of worms in the intestines is indicated by a variety of symptoms, pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, &c. If the worms are allowed to remain, which is too often the case, death is frequently the result. Use Mother's Worm Syrup. It is far superior to all other preparations as a worm destroyer. Being composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and free from all nauseous taste that vermifuge contains, it is a pleasant syrup that children will readily take, or it can be eaten with bread.

All worm confections and worm candy contain terra alba, a deadly poison, which is used to keep the confections and candy from running together in warm weather. Beware of their use, and take only Mother's Worm Syrup.

REMEMBER!

That these remedies have all been tested in the family circle, by chemical analysis, and at the dispensaries throughout the country, for each and every disease for which they are recommended, and that in no single case has any of them ever been known to fail in giving instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure. Their medicinal virtue and power is attested alike by the ablest medical men and the ministry, and all, in a word, say of them that they are truly the

Greatest Medicines of the Age!

And that no family ought to be without them. They compose the best Family Medicine Chest that can be made.

Call for "Edward Wilder's Famous Stomach Bitters," "Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash," "Edward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild Cherry," "Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic," "Edward Wilder's Family Pills," and "Edward Wilder's Mother's Worm Syrup," and have none other, as all others are secret remedies, while the formula of Edward Wilder's medicines will be shown to any regular graduate of medicine. Use them according to directions, and a cure is guaranteed.

For sale by all dealers.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
215 Main St., Marble Front,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh15 TuTh&Sa&weow

Courier-Journal.
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
Thackeray.

Who will not be delighted to hear that a very fine illustrated edition of Thackeray's novels is being issued by those enterprising publishers, Messrs. Fields & Osgood? They will contain all the striking illustrations by Thackeray himself, and those of Doyle, Du Maurier, and Walker. It will enhance the enjoyment of those who as yet have not made the acquaintance of this delightful author.

II.
Druid Work.

The archæologists of Switzerland have discovered an altar of the Druids in Canton Zurich. Of course great interest is excited among the savans. There are other druidical stones in the same neighborhood, on which are about sixty hieroglyphical figures, which have not been deciphered. They are doubtless ante Roman. The key, however, is lost, by which the secrets of these stones could be revealed. Some Champollion should unravel the events or thoughts graven on the rocks so many hundred years ago.

III.
The Air We Breathe.

It seems a very interesting lecture has lately been delivered by Dr. J. H. Griscom on the "Relations of Atmosphere to Life and Health." It is somewhat difficult to believe that each individual inhales fifty-one hogsheads of air every twenty-four hours, and yet this is gravely asserted. Every person is said to breathe eighteen or twenty times every minute, inhaling each time one pint of air, which makes 1,080 pints every hour, and consequently 25,920 pints every twenty-four hours, which is equal to fifty-one hogsheads. The truth and feasibility of this statement and calculation were demonstrated to the audience by an exhibition of the structure of the chest, the character and working of the lungs, whereby the air is introduced. After this, let no one sniff or condemn a fellow-mortal who appears rather "puffed up" or puts on "airs."

IV.
A New "Notion."

A book entitled the "Ancestry of General Grant" states "the proportion of soldiers furnished for the war of the Revolution by each of the thirteen colonies as follows: Massachusetts (including Maine), one in seven of her population; Connecticut, one in seven; New Hampshire, one in eleven; Rhode Island, one in eleven; New Jersey, one in sixteen; Pennsylvania, one in sixteen; New York, one in nineteen; Maryland, one in twenty-two; Delaware, one in twenty-four; Virginia, one in twenty-eight; Georgia, one in thirty-two; South Carolina, one in thirty-eight; North Carolina, one in fifty-four." The above proportions, it is claimed, are based upon the statistics contained in a report which was made by General Knox to Congress in 1790, of the number of soldiers furnished by each of the colonies in the war of the Revolution. The whole object of the statement is to insist that Connecticut, which is responsible for the Grants, furnished more soldiers in proportion to her population than any other State. The fact is not generally known, you see, that Connecticut fought the Revolutionary war alone and unaided, and finally forced the British into acknowledging her independence and that of her colonies, erroneously known outside of the clock-peddling land as the other twelve colonies.

V.
Insect Life in Winter.

The last "Putnam" tells something interesting about insect life perhaps not known to many of our readers. M. de Saussure, for instance, informs us he found a butterfly soaring over the glaciers, where the lammergeyer and chamois have their haunts. It is scarcely credible that a thing so frail, a creature of warmth, sunshine, and flowers, could live for an hour amid those Alpine hights, where man can scarcely exist. One would think this beautiful insect, "born in a bower," would fold its brilliant wings and die. Arctic voyagers also tell us of butterflies in extreme northern latitudes; these of course belonged there, and were literally children of the ice-land. All this goes to prove the tenacity of insect life, and powers of endurance when exposed to cold. The writer goes on to say: "If daily experience did not prove to us the contrary, we should naturally suppose that of the myriads of insects swarming in our fields and gardens, during our warm American summers, none could survive the cold winters of the same latitudes; that all must inevitably perish beneath a deluge of snow; that none could endure the severity of frosts which penetrate many inches below the sod. Who would believe it credible, if not familiar with the fact, that the gnat, the fire-fly, dragon fly, tiny red spider, the lady-bird, the bee, the ant, aye the butterfly, too, could in some of its species survive a degree of cold beneath which men have often perished? Yet such is truth, one of the very many stronger than fiction."

VI.
Family Plate.

An English correspondent of the New York Evening Post contributes some quaint information about this household treasure. To those having old plate it may not be without interest: "The marks on silver are various: 1, the maker's mark; 2, the hall (i. e. Goldsmith's Hall) mark; 3, the duty mark; 4, the date mark; and 5, the standard mark. The first shows the maker, the second the place at which the piece was stamped, the third the reign to which it belongs, the fourth the year, and the fifth the quality. More specifically, silver bears five marks: 1. The maker's mark, consisting of the initials of the maker's Christian and surnames; 2. Date mark, a letter of the alphabet, the character of which indicates the year; 3. Duty mark, which is the head of the reigning sovereign, in profile; 4. The hall mark, which is a leopard's head, crowned, for London; five lions on a cross for York; a castle with 3 towers for Exeter; three castles for Newcastle; an anchor for Birmingham; a crown for Sheffield, and a sword between three wheat sheaves for Chester; and 5. The standard mark, which is a lion passant for silver of sterling quality, or which contains 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of silver in the 12 ounces. The marks of the Goldsmiths' Company are as follows: 1656 to 1675, old English capitals; 1676 to 1695, small Roman letters; 1696 to 1715, the Court alphabet; 1716 to 1735, Roman capitals; 1736 to 1755, small Roman letters; 1756 to 1775, old English capitals; 1776 to 1795, small Roman letters; 1796 to 1815, Roman capitals; 1816 to 1835, small Roman letters; 1836 to 1855, old English capitals; 1856 to 1875, old English small letters." The Goldsmiths were incorporated in the reign of Richard II. Aukelil, a monk, in the reign of Henry II., was famous for his work, and was made Superintendent of the Works in Gold of the King of Demark and his banker, or money changer. "The business of banking came gradually to be superadded to that of a dealer in the precious metals, and led to the latter being relinquished in favor of the former. Thus, to give a notable example, Sir Francis Child served his apprenticeship to William Wheeler, a goldsmith and banker, and, marrying his only daughter, succeeded to his estate and business, from which originated a celebrated banking firm—the oldest now in London—Child & Co., of Temple Bar. Sir Francis was born in 1642." At the Art Treasure exhibition held in England, the display of plate was wonderful, as an evidence of the accumulation particularly. The collections of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Stamford and the Marquis of Exeter are marvelous. The plate held in most esteem in England is that of the time of Queen Ann. The universities are rich in silver; but in many of the Oxford colleges they have none earlier than the time of Charles II. It is the custom for families, when leaving London or England, to send their plate chests to their bankers; and some London firms have immense amounts in their cellars, which have been lying there for years and years.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN is deaf, lame and nearly blind.

BAD TASTE—Pretty young girls kissing widowers' children.

CHARLES DICKENS will spend the spring at Cannes, at the villa of his friend Paul Feval.

FREDERICK SPIELHAGEN, the celebrated German novelist, has written a comedy, his first dramatic effort.

THE high-neck and the long sleeve are considered the thing with the fashionable New York baby of the period.

THE French papers, generally, take the part of the Duke de Montpensier in regard to his duel with Prince Enrique de Bourbon.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK, the German tragedienne, has been invited by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar to pass several months at his beautiful villa on the Lake of Como.

BERTHOLD AUERBACH is engaged in writing a life of Spinoza, which will appear in the new edition of his translation of Spinoza's works.

THE greatest fortune probably ever made by a jeweller was that made by Mr. Rundell, of the celebrated firm of Rundell & Bridge, who left considerably over a million of money.

THE story that the Duke of Edinburg and some of the officers of the Galatea made a lucky speculation in mining, when at New Zealand, is confirmed.

A WISCONSIN lover caught his bride carrying in a "back log" that he himself could not lift, and he concluded not to marry in that family.

A WEALTHY citizen of a town in Maine died recently, and his last words to his heirs were: "Plant me as soon as I am cold, and don't cart me around for a side-show. Remember Peabody."

THE aristocratic character of the Berlin Court Theater troupe is remarkable. Among the company are the Princess Windischgrätz (Marie Taglioni), the Countess von der Goltz (Brabant), the Baroness de [illegible] (Lucca), the Baroness [illegible] von der Ost (Kalinger), the Baron von Gronow (Wilhelm) and the Baron von Gillern (Kruger).

THE Empress Eugenie has forty-three female attendants, including her two mistresses of ceremonies, her twelve ladies of honor, and her six femmes de chambre. The Empress Josephine had twenty-three female attendants more. There are fifteen attendants attached to the person of the Prince Imperial, exclusive of his young playmates Conneau, Espinasse, &c.

THE Piegan Massacre is characterized by William Lloyd Garrison as the "cowardly and murderous act of Col. Baker. This worse than Fort Pillow butchery will take its place in history with the smoking to death of the Kabyles in Algeria, and with the blowing of Sepoys from the cannon's mouth in India." He speaks with no less severity of Sheridan, who, he says, "has insulted the national understanding by his apology for this massacre." He deals plainly also with Sherman, who, he says, is to be "held equally deserving of public condemnation, from which he may hope to claim no exemption on account of any military service rendered by him to the country during the late rebellion."

THE LATE GENERAL THOMAS.

A Memorial from the Union Officers and Soldiers of Danville.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

DANVILLE, KY., April 2.

At a meeting of the soldiers and friends of the late General George H. Thomas at the court-house, in Danville, Kentucky, this afternoon, the Hon. J. F. Bell was called to the chair, and Captain Will F. Hoch appointed secretary.

The chairman explained in an eloquent and touching manner the object of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to express in resolutions the feeling of this meeting:

Dr. J. C. Maxwell, of Marion; Capt. Geo. H. Dobyns, of Garrard; Col. Wm. A. Hoskins, Capt Wm. Goodloe, Capt. Wellington Harlan, Mr. W. C. Lucas, Gen. S. S. Fry, Capt. D. H. Ralston, Capt. A. M. Burbank, Mr. A. H. Sneed, of Boyle, who reported as follows, which were adopted:

On Monday, 28th March, 1870, Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, a soldier who never suffered a reverse; a patriot who never swerved in his devotion to his country; a commander always wise and just; a man without fear and without reproach, was called by an all-wise and inscrutable Providence, in the very meridian of his fame and usefulness, to a sudden death. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death the nation has sustained an irreparable loss. We mourn his death as that of a personal friend, a brave soldier, a prudent and skillful commander, a wise counselor, an honest statesman, and a pure man.

We present his character as exhibited in every position which he occupied during life, as worthy of the study and imitation of the rising generation of America.

That these resolutions be published in the Kentucky Advocate, Louisville Commercial, COURIER-JOURNAL, Frankfort Commonwealth, Kentucky Statesman, Cincinnati Commercial and Gazette; and the Secretary is directed to send a copy of them to the family of General Thomas.

The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen: General S. S. Fry, Colonel William A. Hoskins, Captain Wellington Harlan, Messrs. Logan, McKee and Alex. H. Sneed.

WILL. F. KOCH, Secretary.

BURYING DON ENRIQUE.

Scenes and Incidents at the Funeral of the Dead Bourbon.

[Madrid (March 16) Cor. London Times.]

The funeral of Don Enrique de Bourbon was solemnized yesterday. It was attended by none of the prominent men of the day, nor by any military display; yet it was witnessed by a greater number of people than any funeral I have ever seen in Spain. The route through which the procession had to pass—namely, Calle Arenal, Puerta del Sol, Calle Carretas, Calle Atocha, Plazo Mayor, and Calle Toledo, through the gate and over the famous old bridge of the same name to the Sacramental of San Isidro—was lined with dense crowds, who, to their credit be it said, behaved in the most orderly manner, quite contrary to the evil forebodings of many. With the exception of the memorable 29th of September, 1868, I have never seen the Puerto del Sol so packed. There had been some fears of a disturbance, or, at any rate, an anti-Montpensier demonstration, owing to anonymous placards appearing on Monday night on the walls, merely announcing "The funeral of the victim of his love of liberty and of the national independence, will take place to-morrow at one o'clock." On the door of the house of the deceased there appeared a placard which read thus: "Here lived a Bourbon, the only loyal one of his race, who for speaking the truth died on the field of honor. R. I. P." The funeral was perfectly non-political. It was at the expense and conduct of the Masonic lodges of Madrid, Don Enrique having been an advanced member. The line was opened by thirty policemen, or "agents of public order," as they are called here. These had no weapons of any kind visible, but each carried a loaded revolver in his pocket and a sword under his great coat, as an incident which occurred at the cemetery gate subsequently proved. Two hundred *hacheros*—i. e. pauper men and boys—followed with lighted candles; then a band of music and twenty more policemen. Next came the hearse belonging to the Cemetery of San Isidro, for your readers must know that here the hearses belong to the cemeteries, and not to the undertakers. It had glass sides and top, so that the coffin could be plainly seen. It was drawn by six black horses, and preceded by two of the alcaldes of the barrier. The coffin was of bronze and said to be an exact copy of that in which Enrique's bitterest enemy, Narvaez, was buried. On the coffin were placed the sword, general's hat and sash of the deceased, the Cross of Carlos III. and various Masonic emblems. It was said that when the clergy went to the house, with the intention to join in the funeral ceremonies, they were so horrified at these Masonic emblems and other signs of the "craft" about the room that they took away every emblem of the church and refused to accompany the body. One worthy *cura*, however, Senor Pullido, volunteered to perform the last rites and accompanied the procession, walking arm in arm with the Duke of Sesa and Lieutenant Gudi, two relatives of the deceased, immediately behind the hearse. The *cintas* (long black ribbons attached to the coffin) were borne by four leading Freemasons. Some few Republican Deputies, 500 or 600 members of the Masonic lodges, walking six abreast, followed; then another band of music, 1,500 to 2,000 citizens, and about twenty carriages closed the procession. As the body left the house the bands played a funeral march, which they changed to the Marseillaise on entering the Puerta del Sol and recognizing Don Nicolas Maria Rivero, the present Minister of the Interior, in the balcony of the Principal. Loud clapping of hands from the assembled thousands greeted the tune. A few cries of "*Muera Montpensier!*" ("Death to Montpensier!") caused a commotion in the crowd, and they began to run; but the police and the better disposed people quickly restored order. Nothing particular occurred during the rest of the route, until the arrival at the cemetery, when an incident occurred which proves the dangerous elements at this moment existing in Madrid society, and the necessity of extreme circumspection on the part of the authorities. The cemetery itself could not hold a tenth part of those anxious to obtain admittance, and when it was full the Police kept the gate and refused to let any more pass. One working man, in his anxiety to enter, was pushed back somewhat roughly by a policeman, whom he immediately struck in the face. Instantly the policeman and his eighteen or twenty companions at the gate drew their revolvers; but the next instant they were confronted by hundreds of revolvers in the hands of the crowd. Appeals to the sacredness of the spot, and the solemnity of the occasion, on the part of some present, restored calmness, and prevented what, for aught we know, might have been the beginning of another revolution, or rather the completion of that left unfinished in September, 1868. The incident was only momentary, but was suggestive. It is not recorded in any of the papers, but was mentioned to me by an eye-witness. The Priest Pullido performed the funeral rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and then all that was mortal of Don Enrique de Bourbon was placed in one of the niches, and his friends left the cemetery. In one of the adjoining fields the crowds were addressed by some of the Republican Deputies, who, however, most properly avoided any effort to excite them.

Roumania.

The Israelites in Roumania are still persecuted by the authorities, being forbidden to exercise many trades, and being quite recently excluded from attending public auctions. The committee of the Israelite Alliance contend that the measures adopted by the Roumanian Legislature are contrary to the Convention of August 19, 1858, which guaranteed the full enjoyment of all civil rights to the non-Christian inhabitants of the Danubian Principalities. Roumania comprises the old districts of Moldavia and Wallachia, which after the Russian war were, on December 23, 1861, united into one province, under the protection of Russia and the suzerainty of Turkey. In 1864, in consequence of an internal revolution, a new constitution was adopted, which, in 1866, was amended so as to confer the legislative power to a National Congress, composed of a Senate with 76 members, and a Chamber of Deputies with 157 members. Prince Alexander Couza, the first Hospodar, having been compelled to abdicate, was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the present "Domnitor," as he is termed by the Roumanian constitution. Prince Charles I., of Roumania, was elected by the people in April, 1866, and was then recognized by the Sultan as the hereditary Hospodar. The present difficulty seems to have arisen from a desire of the Roumanian Legislature to control absolutely the affairs of the country.

☞ A lady writer in the Boston Post is severe upon female clerks, and remarks: "The rudeness and ill-breeding of a majority of girls behind the counter are becoming almost unbearable, and I am not surprised when I hear ladies say they prefer some store where they employ male clerks, nor employers when they tell me they prefer male clerks to female, because they please their customers better. Girls themselves are shutting avenues of labor to their sex by their manners toward those whom they serve, and all the work of reformers will do no good until the girls learn to work with them, and deserve what they demand."

☞ Gallagher, the prize fighter, having recovered from his tape worm affliction, is now prostrated by bilious fever. He has again challenged Allen to fight him after the latter's battle with Mace.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

More of His Persecution—Going on all Fours to Eat Stirabout.

The following letter from O'Donovan Rossa is published in the Dublin Irishman:

January, 1869.

An English convict, passing by the place I work, passes me a signal that if I go to a certain place I'll get a pencil, and that if I leave a letter in the same place he can get it taken out for me. I have the pencil any way. 'Tis a temptation to try the other thing—particularly as all my letters to my wife have been suppressed, and here I am writing.

I am after ten days' punishment, too, on a charge of writing what I did not write. The next scrap of illicit writing found in the prison I may be pounced upon also, and so I'll take the benefit of the chance. But the pencil won't do much. I'll begin at the end and travel back. My last punishment was the ten days, on a false charge in December. The one before that was one decreed in July, of 30 days' bread and water and penal class diet after, till the 1st of October. A special privy was built in my cell; it had a flag for a seat, and no cover. The stench from it was not pleasant. Night or day I wasn't let out of it. I tried to break it, but could not. Then I tried to sing, and this succeeded in getting me occasional reliefs in the black hole.

Before this punishment I had 35 days, with my hands tied behind my back, on short rations; and before this I had 15 days on bread and water. This course commenced on the 1st of June, because I refused to work in company with English convicts, who were rigorously confined, to furnish an excuse to the authorities as to my not being treated any way exceptionally. One of them was specially detailed as a spy upon me.

The first day I worked in Chatham he gave me a bit of a newspaper. He then told the officer that I had it. I was searched, it was found, and I had two days' bread and water. To strengthen this report, there was added a clause of idleness. I am left-handed. I broke the stones with the hammer in my right hand. He told me to put the hammer in my left hand. I did so. He was not pleased then, either; he kept spurring me. Once he told me my stroke was too light. I said that the wages were rather light, too, and then I was charged with "insolence." To give an idea of the way reports are got up, and of the petty annoyances that have no object but annoyance and to worry the prisoner to death, is more than I can do. The stories these English people tell of Japanese mandarinism would not hold a candle to their own mandarinism in English prisons. Only think of their using physical force to bring my hands and feet into a position of paying them salaams while starving me. I actually experienced this, Mr Alison behind my back clutching me by the neck to keep me straight, and another officer at each side of me holding my hands down by my thighs in the position of "attention" before the Governor. To save myself from this annoyance I had to throw dirty water on them once. I had 120 days' bread and water, and about twelve months' penal class diet entirely. In this place they decreed that I was to have no bed at night, and then they came to strip me of my body clothes. I was in the black-hole this time, and I refused to strip unless I got a bed, but they threw me down. One put his knee on my neck as he would if trying a mealy pig, and used to leap with the other knee on my chest. They tore the clothes off me, and the doctor gave me ointment next day to rub my chest. This was August, '68. When I was handcuffed in Millbank an officer seized me by the throat, and raised his club to strike me. I cried, "coward." He desisted. I was put in the black-hole, where I had to go on all fours to eat my stirabout. I was hungry, and I may be excused on that account. This time my hands were tied in front. The Bible was brought down to the black-hole after me, and placed outside the doors. O God! the hypocrisy of this English Government. (No more pencil now.)

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

"FIGHTING JOE"

On the Shabby Treatment of General Thomas.

The following occurs in the New York Sun's report of a meeting of army officers at the Astor House, called to take action upon the death of Gen. Thomas:

Major General Joseph Hooker, or "Fighting Joe," as his men loved to call him, was also present, his eye kindling with that same fire which was wont to nerve his men to victory, but his manly figure a sad and melancholy wreck. The General is almost helpless from paralysis, and requires the constant aid of an attendant. He wore a heavy military cape, and his face was, as usual, shaven clean. As he rose to take his seat by the side of Rosecrans, moving with such a painful effort, those who remembered his handsome and dashing figure on many a hard contested field could not resist the keenest suggestions of sympathy for their beloved commander now tottering before them. But Joe Hooker is yet as vigorous in mind as ever.

Significantly shaking his head, he would suddenly break out with, "We have lost our best soldier. There was but one Thomas in our army." Then he would hesitate, cast his eyes upon the carpet as if in revery, and again add similar expressions eulogistic of Thomas. Said he, growing warm, "What a shameful attempt was made in the Tribune a few weeks ago to rob Thomas of his laurels; to praise Schofield at the expense of Thomas. I tell you what it is, gentlemen, their names cannot be mentioned in the same breath; and I know what Schofield is, too. I see through it, however. I understand it. I tell you what it is, gentlemen, it was malignant to attempt to stab a brave, noble soldier like Thomas in this way. That game was all fixed up from Washington. Thomas' place was here. He earned the right to rest here with us, but Grant never forgives a grudge, and so he was shipped off to San Francisco. I understand it. Yes," shaking his head, "I understand it."

This conversation was informal and *sotto voce* among the officers, and as each of them went over to listen to Fighting Joe's opinion of the shabby treatment of Gen. Thomas, which probably hastened his death, their approving nods indicated their concurrence in the heart-spoken sentiments of the gallant invalid.

The Chief of Engineers Becomes Absurd.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

The Chief of Engineers has made his customary yearly call on Congress for money to be spent by the officers of his corps in improving harbors and rivers. Last year he got but $2,600,000 for these purposes, but this year he thinks that $7,761,900 will be indispensable. He gives a list of forty harbors, at each of which he proposes to spend a sum varying from $10,000 to $350,000. Thirty-five of these harbors are on the Northern Lakes, and only six on the seaboard, and most of them are places of no importance, whose entire commerce would not amount in fifty years to as much as it will cost to convert into harbors the shallow creeks on which they are built. Little villages composed of a dozen houses, a tavern, a grocery, and a saw-mill, want $50,000 or $100,000 to ditch and dredge, remove bars, and build cribs, wharves and piers to enable half a dozen scows to come in during the summer to load with boards or cord-wood. Big Sodus, New York, wants $35,000, and Little Sodus $25,000; Olcott, New York, comes in for $50,000, and Dunkirk for $100,000; Maumee Bay, Ohio, wants $120,000, and Conneaut, which collects $18 a year from customs, and has spent more than $50,000 of Government funds to make a harbor where nature never intended there should be one, can get along this year with only $6,000. Fourteen villages in Michigan, whose combined commerce does not equal the business of a respectable New York dry goods store, are put down for sums amounting to from $10,000 to $100,000 each. The names of many of them—such as Aux Beco Sues, Black Lake, Saugatuck, Manistee and Pent Water—were probably never discovered on the map by the most diligent student of geography. Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is to be given $34,000; Manitowoc, $31,000, and Superior City, $75,000.

The Emperor's Crown and the Pope's Tiara.

L'Histoire publishes what it claims to be the dispatch of the French Minister, Marquis de Banneville, to Count Daru, narrating his interview with Cardinal Antonelli, and subsequently with the Supreme Pontiff. The Cardinal, after a smiling and almost derisive remark on the reading of the official dispatch from the French Government, took de Banneville's arm and strolled with him into the gardens of the Vatican. There they were met by the Pope, who greeted de Banneville cordially; but, in reply to every attempt to introduce the real subject of the interview, cut him short by inquiries for the health of the imperial family. At last, at the persistent mention of Daru's name, his Holiness said:

"Daru does not like the infallibility dogma! That is a pity; but the Holy Ghost will not halt for fear of disturbing Daru's scruples. Tell him, my son, that neither he nor any other person will prevent me from being infallible," and he spoke with increasing warmth as he went on. Subsequently he remarked that "the Emperor's crown hung by the same thread that held up his tiara."

Antonelli afterward did his best to soften the effect of his master's words.

The Famine in Jerusalem.

A letter has been received in London from the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, which corroborates the statement made on this painful subject by Sir Moses Montefiore. The Bishop in his letter says:

"A small donkey's load of water cost 6d to the poor Jews, whose family income is 1s 1d per week. Many Moslems and nominal Christians are in the same position. What is most dreadful to contemplate is the fact that the springs near Jerusalem are drying up. But there is another more terrible calamity still. The locusts are spread over the mountains of Judah and Samaria, in the valley of Jordan, and in the plain of Sharon and Galilee, having come to lay their eggs, which will be hatched before the harvest; and as the Arabs say that each couple lays two hundred eggs, countless millions will appear, eating every green thing, poisoning the ground, and thus preventing grass growing for the cattle."

The Pope's Health Giving Way.

The Paris Figaro says: "An important fact has been communicated to us in a letter from Rome. It has frequently been stated since Pius IX. has occupied the Papal throne that his health is failing, but hitherto the statements have been unfounded. We must now, however, give the fact as certain. The health of Pius IX. is declining. A foreign prelate, who was recently received in a private audience by the Sovereign Pontiff, was quite shocked by his appearance. 'Alas!' exclaimed the Prelate, 'the proverb, then, is true, *Non videbis annos Petri*,' alluding to the Roman saying that no Sovereign Pontiff can reign longer than St. Peter, who occupied the Pontifical chair during twenty-five years. Pius IX. is now in the twenty-fourth year of his Primacy."

☞ The Weyauwega (Wis.) Times tells the following: "A young married couple in this place lately commenced keeping house, and during the week the head of the family called on one of our merchants and laid in the following stock of provisions: Five cents' worth of soda, five cents' worth of salt, two cents' worth of pepper, one stick of gum, one cent, one bar of soap, twelve cents. The bill amounted to just twenty-five cents, which he paid in specie, and as he turned to leave the store he remarked to the obliging clerk that keeping house was cheaper than boarding.

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

Third Report of the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville.

The undersigned, Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, respectfully present their third report.

The receipts and expenditures of the institution, since the date of the last report, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury at date of last report	$8,[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
	$8,[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

For paper and freight	$ 346 65
For printing extra copies of last report	44 [illegible]
For printing 400 volumes in raised letters	[illegible]
For binding 250 volumes	187 50
Balance in hands of Treasurer	5,945 [illegible]
	$6,[illegible]

Donations due from several States during the next six months will increase the amount in the treasury to nearly sixteen thousand dollars.

The Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind have employed no agents during the last three years, and only four soliciting and collecting agents since the origin of the Institution. In the year 1859 Mr. J. M. Beady was employed to solicit donations from the citizens of a few counties in Kentucky, and in the year 1865 Mr. J. P. Pell was appointed agent for the State of Kentucky, Mr. Otis Patten for the States of Ohio and Indiana, and Mr. F. W. Reinhardt for the State of Illinois. Mr. D. B. Sherrod acted as agent of this institution for a few weeks in 1859 and 1860; but he was not authorised by this board to solicit donations, nor did he ever make a financial report to the board, nor pay any money to the treasurer of the institution. The trustees of this institution deem it their duty to the public to state distinctly that no person has ever been authorised to use the name of this institution, the name of this board, or the name of any member of this board, in connection with any printing institution for the blind, except the "American Printing House for the Blind," which, by the united action of several States, has been permanently established in Louisville, Kentucky.

The great variety of alphabets used in printing for the blind, on both sides of the Atlantic, is an evil of no little magnitude. In the library of the Kentucky School for the Blind are books printed in six distinct alphabets; in England five different systems are in use, and the alphabets on the continent of Europe are totally different from those employed in England. To secure the general adoption of a uniform system, a society has been formed in England, under the name of "The British and Foreign Blind Association," of which the Lord Bishop of London is President, and many eminent gentlemen are Vice Presidents and members. It is hoped that the formation of this society will lead to some better result than the mere addition of another alphabet to those already in existence.

The hope of the general approval of a uniform system of printing for the blind in the United States led us to discontinue the work of printing until near the close of the present year, when it seemed advisable to proceed with the alphabet most extensively used; and, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of the institution, we printed an edition of four hundred copies of Gay's Fables, most of which have been assigned to the Institutions for the Blind in Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, in proportion to the donations received from those States; and other copies of the book are offered for sale, as required by law, at the mere cost of publication. But while, with the alphabet most generally approved, we prosecute the work which has been assigned us, we hold ourselves in readiness to adopt any other alphabet, or any modification of the one now in use, whenever we may be instructed so to do by the patrons of the institution; and in order to secure the advice and co-operation, not only of the founders and supporters of the institution, but of all the blind, and friends of the blind, we have resolved to call a convention, to be composed of delegates (at least half of whom are to be chosen from the blind) appointed by the institutions for the blind in the United States, to recommend an alphabet for the blind of America, and to consider any other questions that may be presented to the convention.

The American Printing House for the Blind has, in the last year, experienced an irreparable loss in the death of its venerable president, Hon. James Guthrie. His distinguished services in the State and national councils led the Legislature of Kentucky to place his name at the head of the Board of Trustees of the institution; and his eminent ability and great practical wisdom rendered him a most efficient and valuable member of the Board from the origin of the institution until the time of his lamented death. When compelled by failing health to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, and to relinquish other public trusts, he cheerfully continued his connection with this institution; and at the last meeting of the trustees during his life, which, at his invitation, was held in his sick room, he manifested an earnest devotion to the interests of the institution, and a tender regard for the blind, which gave additional brightness to his illustrious life.

W. F. BULLOCK, President.
JOHN G. BARRET, Treasurer.
BRYCE M. PATTEN, Secretary.
T. S. BELL,
WILLIAM KENDRICK,
T. E. BRAMLETTE,
Z. M. SHERLEY, Trustees.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,
LOUISVILLE, KY., December 31, 1869.

THE REVIVED BUREAU.

The Old Machinery to be Set at Work on a More Extended Scale.

[Washington Correspondent New York World.]

The Southern States themselves cannot possibly support the revived bureau. North Carolina is next door to bankrupt; Louisiana is taxed to death's door; Florida is so heinously impoverished that there are thousands of acres advertised in the tax sales there; Virginia finds it the hardest of her questions to settle her finances; and none of the other reconstructed States, though in somewhat better case, are able to bear this burden. The South cannot stand it now, and even were it in normal prosperity the magnificent scale of this new robbery would be beyond its means. The people at large must pay for this revivification of the bureau, under the outward name of negro education, but really for the same old purpose of marshaling the blacks to the polls. It is now 1870; in the fall of 1872 comes off another Presidential election, at which Radicalism is to be put on trial; the Freedmen's Bureau is now broken down, disused, and out of working order in the South; its successor, the Educational Bureau, has a vast scope, is a more complicated machine than its predecessor, and will need mouths and mouths to get in such order as to be available for electioneering purposes. Hence the effort to begin its institution now. Bills are pending before Congress to this end. Stripped of all verbiage, they mean the Freedmen's Bureau *redivivus*. Howard is still to be the head; the unexpended appropriations—such portion as he has spared in his self-fattening process—are to be confirmed to his uses, and are to be supplemented by new subsidies; and, in one word, the old machinery of the bureau is to be put into renewed operation on a more extended scale than ever before. Heretofore the bureau exercised its functions chiefly in the towns, cities and such other main points where the negroes most did congregate; under the new *regime* not the remotest country district but is to have its bureau-man, under the guise of a teacher, to drill the negro vote and bring it up *en masse* on election day to the polls.

Trotting the Plank.

The residents of Newark have another drowning "mystery," over which there is considerable conjecture and suspicion. On Monday night, while the plank-road drawbridge over the Passaic river was being opened to admit the passage of the tug-boat Saunders, a horse and buggy passed over the bridge and into the river. Capt. McDermott, of the Saunders, heard the splash as the carriage and horse struck the water, but the bridge men appear to be ignorant, and aver that, the usual chains as safeguards having been drawn across, it was impossible for any vehicle to pass. But a dead horse, a harness and buggy have been found near the spot. In the buggy was a lady's shawl. Who were the occupants and where their bodies are, is now the question that is unsolved. There is very general suspicion that there has been "foul play somewhere," and the pretended ignorance of the bridge tenders makes the case more strange and more suspicious. No person has appeared to identify the property, and no steps have been taken thus far to have the matter investigated.—[N. Y. Star, March 31.

No Foreigner for the Throne of Spain.

At the funeral of Prince Enrique, at Madrid, M. Luis Blanc, a Deputy of the Left, thought himself bound to speak a few words to a group of persons who had taken up a position on a hillock near the ceremony. "It is not," said he, "through a pure sympathy for the Prince that we have followed his funeral; nor is it from any feeling of hatred toward the French nation; which we highly esteem; but to protest against a candidate who does not in any way respond to the national aspirations of the Spanish people. Two men have fought, the one has killed the other; may God have mercy on the soul of the dead, and pardon the living! But let no foreigner, whatever be his name, presume to meddle with our affairs."

☞ The adoption of the Fifteenth amendment was celebrated in Bloomington, Ill., in a manner that created an immense sensation. Dr. H. Schroder, a Radical German of considerable wealth and standing, paraded the streets arm-in-arm with a young lady of color, named McCreary, led by a band of music. A large crowd of men and boys followed the pair until they arrived in front of the Doctor's new marble building on Main street, when the female Fifteenth amendment was released, and the Doctor made a short speech to the crowd and disappeared up stairs. It seems that the Doctor had made a bet some time ago with an old Democrat that he would make a demonstration of this kind whenever the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment should be proclaimed.

☞ A singular fancy has come upon the Kaffirs near Cape Town. When the Great Eastern arrived at Table bay, thousands of them left their employers without notice, in some cases abandoning large arrearages of wages. They imagined that the "big ship" had come out to carry them away to forced labor in England and could not be dissuaded of this infatuation.

☞ The faculty of the University of Vienna recently debated the question whether they should grant diplomas to female students of medicine, and decided that they would allow such ladies as had graduated at other institutions to follow their lectures, and practice in Vienna. An English and Swiss lady applied for that privilege.

☞ The Bremen Emigration Commissioners report that, in the last thirty-eight years, 1,149,282 German emigrants sailed from their ports in 6,666 vessels. In 1860 only ten steamers sailed thence for New York, with 3,638, but in 1869 there departed 104 steamers, with 47,456 emigrants for the United States.

A GREAT RACE.

Riding a Horse Fifty Miles in Two Hours.

The Evening News, of Gold Hill, Nevada, contains the subjoined account of a great race against time, on the Carson City Course, by Johnny Faylor, for a stake of $1,000, or $500 to $3,000 that he could ride fifty miles in two hours:

"At just 12 o'clock Faylor made his appearance, mounted, and ready for the fray. He is a light-built, dark-complexioned young man, and weighs 118 pounds. After a few minutes' preliminary arranging of details, away he dashed on the first heat. We have never seen a better rider. Perfectly erect and steady, he rode firmly in his stirrups, and seemed no impeding weight for a horse to carry, but on the contrary, light, lively, and anything but a dead weight. Johnny knows just how to ride a horse, that's certain. We did not time all the heats separately, as that would be too lengthy a matter for publishment, but the shortest was made in two minutes and two seconds; the average was about two minutes and eight seconds. Some of the horses he rode twice round, at a single heat, and one three times; most of them, however, he rode only once round. At the farther side of the track, in the vicinity of the half-mile pole, he had fresh horses also waiting, and had to change at that point on two or three occasions. When coming in on the home stretch, if the horse he rode was observed to be failing, a fresh horse was taken out to meet him, and exchanged; this was done also two or three times. One very interesting feature to notice was the extreme rapidity and facility with which he changed horses at the stand. A fresh one ready saddled and bridled was held there, and when he rode up two or three men would seize his horse and assist him to leap down and into the saddle of the other horse, these changes thus occupying far less time than it takes for us to write about them. Indeed, the last dozen or twenty heats he was not allowed to touch the ground at all, but was simply picked off one saddle and placed into the other, with a slap bestowed upon his horse's rump in order to start him off in a hurry. It was a little the liveliest horse navigation most people ever saw. About the twenty-third mile round blood was observed coming from Faylor's mouth and one ear, being subject to bleeding at the lungs on such occasions, under the fearfully severe exercise, but as he kept a "stiff upper lip," and about that time also shouted for some one to get his watch and bet that on the race, we felt assured that he would live through it—and he did. About 2 o'clock p. m. he finished the race; time, one hour, fifty-eight minutes, and thirty-three seconds—within the two hours. As he rode in from that concluding heat, looking still quite vigorous, and anything but exhausted, he was taken from the saddle amid loud cheers of triumph, and hilariously carried on the shoulders of his friends to the front of the judges' stand, from which the result was announced immediately. Faylor being called upon for a speech, replied, thanking his friends for their efforts in his behalf, and expressing the hope that he would be as successful in the great race he is to run of 300 miles in ten hours at Jerome Park, New York, in May next. Faylor had procured fifteen horses for his race of yesterday, but he had to use three more on account of some of them getting lame.

MR. BECK.

Regret at His Recent Announcement.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

The announcement of the Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress, will be regretted by the Democracy at large, as well as by his immediate constituents. He has shown himself an efficient, bold, and faithful member, whose place may not readily be filled. In this connection we notice that the Lexington Gazette has announced him as a candidate, notwithstanding his declination. It insists that he shall be a candidate, *nolens volens*, and indicates the feeling of the district by saying: "We have not consulted, nor do we intend to consult, Mr. Beck's wishes on the subject. Neither the district, the State, nor the Democracy of the entire country can afford to let him retire until he has at least served another term."

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette]

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Ashland district. Great regret is expressed by the Democratic members at his determination. Every Democrat, in and out of Congress, recognizes his rare ability, and his loss will be seriously felt. His public career has been most brilliant. He entered Congress three years ago, and to-day he has a national reputation. It may be said, in truth, that he achieved distinction at a single bound. His retirement will be regretted as much by his political adversaries, almost, indeed, as by his friends. He is a general favorite with both.

Execution of Tom. Young and Bob Gunn, Negroes, at Hillsboro, N. C.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

At two p. m. the sheriff ascended the scaffold and read the death sentence of both, which could scarcely be heard between the prayers and supplications of the condemned within and the din and tumult of the mob without. This ceremony concluded, the ropes were attached to the rings in the ceiling above. The legs of both were pinioned at the ankles, and black caps were put over the forehead, obscuring vision to all earthly things. At five minutes past two the drop fell and the murderers were struggling violently in the air. Neither of the nooses were properly adjusted, and the hangman's knots, when the ropes reached their utmost tension, slipped to the back of the necks of both. Young fell only about a foot, and, as he swung to and fro, his limbs were convulsively drawn up and his struggles were fearful. Gunn fell nearly two feet, and, in consequence of his enfeebled condition, his sufferings were not so intense as Young's. After a few spasmodic kicks, his struggles ceased, and his soul was in the presence of his Maker. Young continued to jerk convulsively for a number of minutes, perhaps five, when he, too, became still, and both were at the bar of Eternal Justice.

The execution was a badly bungled affair from beginning to end, and showed the necessity of having an experienced hangman in such cases. The tortures of the wretches were terrible, which might have been avoided if a proper scaffold had been erected and a hangman employed who knew how to do his work. After hanging nearly forty minutes the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins already prepared for them.

Lydia Thompson Speaks Yet Again.

[New York Telegram Interview.]

There have been many erroneous reports circulated by the newspapers with regard to the relationship existing between my agent and myself. I wish it understood that

I AM NOT MARRIED.

My husband has been dead some years. He died previous to my coming to America. Neither have I a boy "ten years of age," as has been asserted. I do not know of any such son. I have a little girl six years old, who is at school, and from whom I have to-day received her first piece of work. Here it is. I carry it in my pocket, for I am indeed proud of it. It is but a small piece of embroidery, as you will perceive, but it is of much importance to me. Now please give

A NOTICE TO EDITORS

to the effect that I do not intend to do anything more in the horsewhipping line. It is not the business I am engaged in. They need not lay awake o' nights and dream of horsewhips. There is no occasion for them to get nervous. They need not arm themselves with pistols (that is, on my account), nor keep their sanctums guarded by policemen. I shall not waylay them by day nor frighten them by night. I shall not

GET UPON MY MUSCLE

so long as I am criticised professionally only. My private character I shall defend. I am not "fast," as many suppose me to be, and I therefore have a character to protect.

Grant and the Republican Party.

[Washington correspondence N. Y. Sun.]

No observer could have mingled with Washington society this winter without becoming painfully aware that the administration is fast drifting toward breakers, which, if encountered, will prove fatal to the unity of the Republican party. I say this with regret. Gen. Grant's mistakes have been many; but his greatest mistake was in attempting to administer the government as he had directed and governed the army. He has been surrounded from the first by weak, inexperienced and incompetent men. He did not seek nor would he listen to the advice of leading Republican statesmen. His Cabinet as first organized would never have been selected by any statesman qualified for the Presidential office. He has not, with perhaps a single exception, one man in his Cabinet to-day, who could at the time of his nomination, have received the indorsement of the Republican party of his State for the position he holds; while some of the number, Fish, Borie, Robeson, for example, would hardly have commanded the support of one hundred Republicans in their respective States. If this statement be admitted, the weakness of the Administration is a recognized fact. No party can maintain its ascendency which ignores its representative men, and calls to its highest and most honorable positions men whom it never recognized as worthy of its confidence, or who, if worthy of confidence, were incapacitated for leaders.

The capital stock of the Pullman Palace Car Company is now $8,000,000, with cars running over 15,000 miles of railway, and employing 3,000 men—not counting the artisans at the shops and manufactories. To meet the growing business of their recently extended operations $1,000,000 more stock was issued and immediately all taken by the stockholders, who have "ordered" 2,500 additional shares. About $500,000 of the stock is owned by New Yorkers and an equal amount by capitalists in Boston. All this comes from the original capital stock of $1,000,000 which the organization started with only three years ago. Who says the American people do not appreciate the luxury of riding and eating and sleeping in palace cars?

The first locomotive that ever started west of Little Rock made a trial trip last Friday, running out to Mountain Gap, three and a half miles, in fifteen minutes. It was the Pulaski, the same that the Guidon sunk, and which was afterward fished out uninjured. Regular trips will be made by this locomotive in the future over the Fort Smith Railway, which will extend westward as fast as the rails are laid down. Track-laying commenced last Monday, and in a month more it is thought twenty-five miles of the road will be completed.

☞ Austria possesses a costly staff—169 superior field officers in active service, and 379 on half pay. Among the former are three marshals, seventeen generals of artillery or cavalry, fifty-five of infantry and ninety-four major generals. The retired list consists of thirty generals of the above-named category, 148 of the second and 201 of the third.

☞ A remarkable case of resuscitation is reported from Montpellier, France. A young man asphyxiated by charcoal was touched on the soles of his feet with red-hot iron without avail. Electric batteries were then brought to bear, and, after eight hours of effort, animation was restored.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870.

To-day another week opened, and, from all appearances, it will be a decided improvement upon the last. Merchants have made better deposits, surely indicating that some have been meeting their obligations. The inquiry for funds was much enlarged, and a great deal passing the severest scrutiny. The rates are still very firm, from 8 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Has been in great demand. The large number of collections that have been sent forward has absorbed all the surplus quantity upon the market. The banks have been free buyers among themselves, in consequence of which the rates have advanced and are now very firm with few sellers. The quotations range between par and ¼ premium.

GOLD—There are but few bidders in the gold market, and transactions are small. It opened at 10 a. m. at 111⅝; 10:30 a. m. at 111¾; 11:00 a. m. at 111⅝; 11:45 a. m. at 111¾; 12:30 p. m. 111⅝; 1:35 p. m. at 111⅝; 2:35 p. m. at 111⅝, and closing at 4 p. m. at 111⅝.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111	112
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	100	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are advancing. The dispatches from New York report an advance. Currency sixes are firm at 112.

Five-twenties, 1862	112⅝	@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1864	109⅝	@110⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	110	@110⅝
Five-twenties, 1865	108½	@109
Five-twenties, new issue	107	@108
Five-twenties, 1867	108⅛	@108
Five-twenties, 1868	108	@109
Ten-forties	105⅛	@106
Cy 6's	111	@112

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	⅜	..
" '62	110⅝	110	110⅝	⅜	..
" '64	108⅝	108⅝	109	..	..
" '65	109⅛	109	109⅝	⅜	..
New issue	108⅛	107⅝	108⅝	⅜	..
" '67	108⅝	108⅝	109	⅜	..
Coupons '68	109	108⅝	109	..	..
10-40 coupons	106⅛	106	106⅛	⅜	..
Cy 6s	111⅝	112	112	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Some few locals are changing hands, especially city issues. Few bids were made for Nashville Railroad stock, but there was but little on the market. City for improvement bonds are firmer in tone.

Messrs. Morton, Gall & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	102	@103
National Bank, second	97	@ 98
National Bank, Planters'	92	@ 95
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	93	@ 94
Bank of Louisville	87	@ 88
Merchants' Bank	110	@120
Commercial Bank	77	@ 78
Northern Bank	116	@119
Citizens' Bank	109	@110
People's Bank	97	@ 98
Mechanics' bank	95	@ 96
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	89	@ 90
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@ 97½
Masonic bank	103	@105
Security bank	110	@111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	128	@130
Farmers' bank	94	@ 95
Western Insurance Company bank	129	@130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	@
German Insurance Company bank	160	@162
Gas Company stock	167	@178
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	88	@ 89
L. & F. R. R. (common)	45	@ 47
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	68	@ 70
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	71	@ 72

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	70⅝	@ 71½
City for bounty, 6 per c	70	@ 72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	71	@ 72½
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	82	@ 83
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	78	@ 80
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	78	@ 80
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	72	@ 73
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	79	@ 80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	77	@ 79
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	71	@ 72
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	78	@ 79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98	@ 99
" " second issue, 6 per c	84	@ 85
" " third issue, 6 per c	74	@ 75
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	72	@ 72
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	98	@ 99
" " new 6 per c	87	@ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	83	@ 85*
" " new, 7 pr c	80	@ 81*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (G branch), 7 per c	83	@ 84*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	95	@ 96*
" " " (L. E. br.) 7 per c	89	@ 90*
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@ 92*
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c	87½*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c		@ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	9.*	@
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	—	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85*	
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c		95*
Masonic Temple bonds, 8 per cent		95*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices rule firm, and fluctuate with highwines. A fair demand is reported, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote in barrel lots at $2 05@2 10 per gal, and in gal lots at $2 25@2 40 per gal.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—Are reported in light demand, and stocks have almost exhausted. Prices rule steady, and light transactions are effected within the range of our quotations. Prices are unchanged and we continue to quote as before: 2-lb Kentucky in round and jobbing lots at 23½@25½c. Flax bagging is nominal at 24@25c. Rope is in light request at 7½@8½c in coils and half coils.

BATTING—Is in good demand, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote No. 1 at 25@32c. and No. 2 at 20@28c per lb.

CEMENT—Continues in active demand, and prices are entirely unchanged. Sales to-day include — bbls at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

CORDAGE—A light demand is reported, and prices are unchanged. We quote grass rope at 21@22c, jute at 15c, and cotton rope at 38@45c.

COTTON YARNS—Are in light request, and dealers report stocks ample. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	18	@19c
" 600, " at	16	@17c
" 700, " at	14	@15c
Pound yarns are selling at 30@38c per lb.		
Cotton rope	36	@38c
Carpet chain	36	@38c
Candle wick	36	@38c

CHEESE—Transactions to-day were of limited importance, but dealers report a decided improvement in the market. Stocks are ample, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote factory at 16½@17c, nutmeg at 18½@19c and New York factory at 17@17½c per lb in round and jobbing lots.

CANDLES—Stocks are fully up to the demand of customers, and prices rule steady. An active demand is reported, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote 12-oz star at 13½@14½c per pound, 11-oz star at 12½@13½c, per pound. Tallow are in good demand, and prices rule steady, with sales at 13½@14c per lb.

FISH—Dealers report the demand active, and stocks are sufficient to supply the wants of customers. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote No. 1 mackerel at $27 50@29, No. 2 at $19 50@20 and No. 3 at $16@16 50 per barrel. White fish command $8@9. Herring are held at $9@9 50 and sardines at 19@22c.

HOMINY—An active jobbing demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Sales are made $5 75@6 25 per bbl.

HAY—Dealers report receipts very light, and stocks are almost insufficient to supply the wants of customers. Prices rule firm, and we note sales of 700 bales choice timothy, on levee, at $21 per ton, and 42 sales prime, on levee, at $20 per ton. We quote:

	On Arrival.	Delivered at Depot.
Timothy, prime to choice, per ton	$18 50@19 00	$19 50@21 50
Timothy, redtop, pr ton	17 00@18 00	18 00@19 00

HOPS—Continue in very light request, and stocks are greatly in excess of the demand, and we continue to quote new hops at 30@35c per lb, and old at 4@5c per lb.

HIDES—Receipts are liberal, and find ready sale at present quotations. Prices rule weak, and tend downward. We quote green salted at 8½@9c per lb, dry salted at 15@16c, and flint hides at 17@18c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—The demand continues very light, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and we quote at 6@7c per lb.

LIME—Stocks are ample, and prices continue unchanged. We note sales of 500 bbls lime at $1 @1 10 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices rule very firm, with a decided upward tendency, but stocks are not sufficient to effect transactions of sufficient magnitude to establish prices. We quote the various grades of Virginia at 65c@$1 15, and the various grades of Kentucky at 45@72c per pound.

NAILS—Stocks are ample, and dealers report sales within the range of our quotations. Prices rule steady, and we quote 10d at $4 25@4 50, 8d at $4 50@4 75, 6d at $4 75@5, 4d at $5@5 25, and 3d $5 75@6 per keg.

OFFAL—Nothing of importance is reported in the market, and prices continue firm, owing to the incapacity of stocks. Sales to-day were of limited importance within the range of our quotations. We quote bran at $18@20, shorts at $22@24, shipstuff at $26@27, and middlings at $32 per ton.

OILS—Are in demand, and stocks are reported fully up to the demand of customers. We quote Nos. 1 and 2 lard oil at $1 10@1 25 per gallon, coal oil at 27@29c, and benzine at 15@20c per gallon.

ONION SETS—Stocks are reported greatly in excess of the demand, and prices continue unchanged. We quote:

Red, per bushel	$ 8 00	@ 8 25
White, per bushel	12 00	@
Top Onions, per bushel	3 25	@ 4 00

PEANUTS—The complaint of dealers continues of their inability to effect transactions, and prices are weak and cannot be realized. We quote red and white at 6½@8c per lb.

SALT—Dealers report a moderate demand, and prices are unchanged. Stocks are ample and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65	
Small	2 40	
Small dairy	3 00	
Table salt, small barrels	3 50	@3 75

STRAW—The market is well supplied and the demand is light, with light transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote at $9@12 per ton.

SOAP—A fair demand is reported and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote German No. 1 at 8@8½c; German No. 2 at 7@7½c, and rosin at 6½@7c per lb.

SEEDS—Prices rule steady and sales are made at quotations. The supply is ample, and we quote:

Blue grass clean	$1 85	@ 2 00
" " extra	2 25	@ 2 50
Clover	10 25	@10 50
Hempseed	3 00	@ 3 50
Orchard	2 25	@ 2 50
Red Top	1 35	@ 1 50
Timothy	6 00	@ 6 75
Spring barley seed	1 60	
Spring wheat	1 65	@ 1 75
Hungarian	2 00	@ 2 25

STARCH—The supply is very large, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Sales of pure starch are made at 6½@7½c per lb. Gloss starch commands 9@12½c, and corn starch 10@12c per lb.

TALLOW AND GREASE—The market is well supplied, and receipts find ready sales at 8½@9c per lb for tallow, and grease at 7@9½c per pound.

VINEGAR—An active demand is reported, and dealers are disposing of their stocks as rapidly as brought upon the market. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl, crab at $9@10, and pure apple at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—The supply is reported light, and receipts find ready sales at 30@35c per lb for unwashed, and 50@55c per lb for tub-washed.

WHISKY—The market to-day presented quite an animated appearance, and the price of highwines has had a decided upward tendency. Stocks were liberal, and sales amounting to 151 bbls at 96@97c per gal, tax paid. We quote at 97@98c per gal. Copper whisky is in active demand, and we note sales of 150 bbls new copper at $1 25 per gal.

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—But little activity prevailed in the market to-day, and transactions were limited to light jobbing lots. Prices rule firm, with an upward tendency, and dealers report considerable inquiry, but are in no manner pressing stocks upon the market. We quote:

Choice	12	@12½
Prime	11½	@12
Fully fair	11	@11½
Fair	10½	@11
Common	10	@10½

REFINED SUGARS—Dealers report stocks ample, and transactions of limited magnitude within the range of our quotations. Prices rule firm, with a slight tendency to higher quotations. We note sales of 50 bbls refined sugar at quotations. We quote:

Hard standard	15¾	@16½
A's	14½	@15
B's	13¾	@14¼
Extra C	13¼	@13½
C's	12¾	@13
Yellow	11½	@12

ISLAND SUGARS—Stocks are ample, and sales are confined to light jobbing lots. Prices rule firm, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote Demerara at 13½@13¾c, Porto Rico sugars at 12½@13¼c, and Cuba at 11½@12c per lb.

MOLASSES—An active jobbing demand is reported, and prices rule steady. We note light transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote at 72@85c per gallon, for bbls and half barrels.

SORGHUM—Dealers report receipts liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote at 45@55c per gallon for common and choice qualities.

RICE—Stocks continue light, and prices are entirely unchanged. Dealers report a light demand, and sales are made at 9@10c per pound for Louisiana.

SIRUPS—Are in good request, and prices are fully maintained. Stocks are ample, and we note light transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote from common to choice at 80c@$1 20 per gal.

COFFEE—Prices continue very firm, and the opinion continues to prevail that an advance in quotations is almost inevitable. Dealers report an active demand, but are not anxious to press stocks upon the market. The main cause of the strong upward tendency is attributed to the reduction in the capacity of stocks. Sales include 200 sacks at 20@23c per lb. We quote:

Choice	22½	@23½c.
Prime	21½	@22½c.
Fair	20½	@21 c.
Common	19½	@19¾c.
Laguayra	22½	@23 c.
Java	28	@30 c.
Maracaibo	23½	@24 c.
Ceylon	24	@24½c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—The market to-day has been moderately active, and transactions were of limited magnitude. Dealers report stocks ample, and prices are entirely unchanged. Sales to-day include 450 bbls assorted at quotations, 100 bbls No. 1 at $6 25, and 100 bbls fancy at $7 00 per bbl. We quote:

Fine	$4 25	@4 50
Superfine	4 50	@4 75
Extra	4 75	@5 00
Extra family	5	@5 50
A No. 1	5 50	@6 25
Fancy	6 50	@7 00
Rye Flour	5 75	@6 00
Buckwheat	7 50	@8 00

GRAIN.—WHEAT—Nothing of importance transpired in the market to-day, and dealers report receipts liberal. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote on arrival at $1 00@1 05, and sales are made from store ranging from $1 05@1 25 per bushel for red, white and amber.

OATS—Stocks are not in excess of the demands of customers, but rather insufficient to supply the wants of customers. Prices rule firm, with an upward tendency. Sales to-day include 600 bu, sacks inclusive, at 65c per bu. We quote white and black seed oats at 72@75c per bu. Feed oats command 62@65c per bushel, in sacks, and bulk command 58@60c per bushel.

RYE—Continues in active jobbing demand, and dealers report the supply fully up to the requirements of customers. Prices rule steady, and sales include 350 bushels rye at 95c per bushel. We quote on arrival at 80@85c per bushel, and from store at 87@95c per bushel.

BARLEY—The supply is greatly in excess of the demands of the trade, and receipts continue very liberal. Prices rule weak, and are with great difficulty realized. We quote on arrival at 80@85c per bush, and dealers are holding stocks from store at 87@95c per bush.

MALT—An active jobbing demand is reported and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Prices ruled steady, and dealers report stocks fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote fall at $1 40 per bushel, spring at $1 25, corn at $1 26, rye at $1 15, Canada at $1 30@1 40, and oat malt 65c per bushel.

CORN—Prices continue firm and have had a decided upward tendency. Stocks of choice shell corn are very light, and insufficient to supply the wants of customers. Common corn is in abundance, and prices continue unchanged. We note sales of 2,000 bushels choice shell corn at 96@97c. We quote shelled corn, sacks inclusive, at 94@97c per bushel, and in bulk at 83@85c per bushel. Ear corn commands 77@80c per bushel from store and 70@75c per bushel on arrival.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day opened quiet, and prices were fully maintained. Dealers report the receipts to-day the largest of the season, and this is considered the main cause of buyers not bidding so freely. The sales at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 123 hhds, with rejection of bids of 3 hhds:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 33 hhds: 6 hhds Henderson county leaf at $14 50, 14 25, 12 50, 11 50, 10 50, and 8 90; 3 hhds Henderson county trash at $6 50, 6 20, and 6 10; 2 hhds Daviess county lugs at $7 60 and 7 60; 3 hhds Todd county leaf at $10 50, 10 00, and 9 20; 2 hhds Todd county lugs at $8 60 and 7 50; 3 hhds Indiana leaf and lugs at $9 60, 8 00, and 6 20; 3 hhds Hickman county leaf at $10 00 and 8 50; 2 hhds Warren county common leaf at $8 50 and 8 30; 2 hhds Union county common leaf at $8 60 and 7 70; 1 hhd Breckinridge county common leaf at $8 65; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and frozen at $6 30 and 5 70; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $7 50; 1 hhd Taylor county leaf at $10 50; 1 hhd Hardin county leaf at $8 70; 1 hhd Meade county common leaf at $8 70; 1 hhd sweepings at $1 30.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 37 hhds: 4 hhds Weakley county (Tenn.) leaf at $12, 11 75, 11 50, 10 25; 3 hhds Daviess county leaf at $13 25, 11 75, 11; 1 hhd old leaf, from Perry county, Ind., at $11 75; 3 hhds Henderson county common leaf at $11 50, 9 60, 9; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $9 10; 4 hhds Todd county leaf at $10, 10, 9 95, 9 30; 14 hhds Indiana trash at $6 10, 5 80, 5, 5 55, 5 55, 5 80, 5 55, 5 90, 6, 6, 6 80, 5 80, 5 80, 6 70; 8 hhds good lugs, from Weakley county, Tenn., at $8 60, 8 10, 7 60; 1 hhd Barren county low leaf at $8 20; 1 hhd Ohio county leaf at $8 90.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 20 hhds: 3 hhds Breckinridge county new common leaf at $7 to 8; 5 hhds Warrick county, Ind., new common leaf at $6 85 to 8 20; 9 hhds Daviess county new lugs at $5 to 7; 4 hhds do new leaf at $7 70 to 9 95; 2 hhds Hancock county new lugs at $5 70 to 5 75; 1 hhd Graves county new lugs at 6 50; 1 hhd do new leaf at $9 30; 1 hhd old leaf at $11 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 6 hhds Gallatin county lugs, $5 50, 5 55, 6 20, 6 30, 7 10, 8 75; 1 hhd factory frozen lugs, $4 50. 2 hhds Meade county lugs and leaf, $7 20, 10 00. 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs, $7 60. 1 hhd Daviess county frozen lugs, $5 70. 1 hhd McLean county frozen lugs, $5 65. 2 hhds Owen county lugs and common leaf, $7 00, 9 70. 1 hhd Green county lugs, $7 50.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 12 hhds: 2 hhds Indiana lugs, $5 40, 5 90. 3 hhds Breckinridge county low leaf and lugs, $8 20, 5 10, 8 20. 2 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs, $7 00, 9 40. 1 hhd Taylor county common leaf, $9 75. 3 hhds Warren county common leaf, $8 80, 9 85, 10 25. 1 hhd Warren county common leaf, $9 10.

Louisville Produce Market.

APPLES—Are in good request, and stocks are hardly equal to the demand of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales were made amounting to 50 bbls at $4 50@4 00 per bbl. We quote common and choice qualities at $3 00@4 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts are liberal, and prices rule weak, with a strong downward tendency. The demand active, and we note sales of 1,000 lbs choice country at 33c per lb. We quote from cooking to choice country at 20@35c per lb. Western Reserve is in good demand, and commands 35@38c per lb. New York butter is in moderate request, and is held at 42@45c per lb.

BEESWAX—The market is well supplied, and receipts find ready sale at 28@30c per lb for strictly prime, on arrival.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in active demand, and stocks are being rapidly disposed of. Prices rule steady, and sales are made daily within the range of our quotations. Sales include 10,000 lbs apples at 6c, and 5,000 ½ peaches at 5½c per lb. Prices are unchanged, and we quote apples at 6@7c per lb; half peaches at 7@8c per lb, and quarter peaches at 5@6c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal, and prices rule weak, with a strong downward tendency. Sales include 2,000 doz, recount at 19c per doz. We quote shippers' and recount at 18@19c per dozen.

FLAXSEED—Dealers report the supply light, and receipts find ready sales at $1 75 per bushel for strictly prime.

FEATHERS—Receipts are liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote strictly prime at 70@75c per lb, and mixed at 30@60c per lb.

ONIONS—Prices rule firm, and sales are effected daily within the range of our quotations. We quote at $3 50@4 00 per bbl, packed in shipping order.

POTATOES—Are in active demand, and prices rule firm. Sales were made within the range of our quotations. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bbl, packed in shipping order, and dealers are paying from wagon $1@1 10 per bbl loose.

Louisville Provision Market.

A better feeling prevailed in the market to-day, and transactions were of greater magnitude. Prices rule firm, but not quotably higher.

MESS PORK—Dealers report light demand, and prices are still maintained. We note sales of 75 bbls mess pork at $27 50 per bbl. We quote in round lots and on orders at $27 50@28 per bbl. Rump pork is in light request, and sales are made at $23@25 per bbl for medium and extra heavy rump.

BACON—Stocks are light, though not sufficient to supply the demand of customers, and prices rule firm, with an upward tendency. Sales to-day include 90 casks clear rib sides at 15½c per lb packed, and 40 casks shoulders at 10½c per lb packed. We quote clear sides at 16½@16¾c, clear rib at 15½@15¾c, and shoulders at 11½@11¾c per lb packed. Hams are in active demand, and sales are effected daily within the range of our quotations. We quote canvassed sugar-cured hams at 18@19c, and plain at 17@17½c per lb packed.

BULK MEATS—Dealers report a light demand, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule firm, and dealers report light transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote clear sides at 15c per lb; clear rib at 14½c, and shoulders at 11½@11¾c per lb packed.

LARD—A firm feeling prevails in the market, and dealers report considerable inquiry. We note sales of 25 tcs prime leaf at 16c, and 25 kegs prime leaf at 17c per lb. We quote tierce lard at 15½@16½c per lb, and keg 17@17½c per lb.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market to-day has been quiet, but dealers report considerable inquiry. Transactions were of limited importance, but owing mostly to the indisposition of dealers on account of the rapid advance in quotations. The market at other points opened firm, with a strong tendency to higher quotations, and the sales in the Liverpool market amounted to 15,000 bales. Prices rule firm, and are quoted fully ¼ to ⅜c per lb on every grade. We quote:

Middling	21½@
Low middling	20½@
Good ordinary	18½@
Ordinary	16½@

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.

CATTLE—The market opened with offerings amounting to less than 800 head. There seemed to be little animation in the market, as buyers were looking for only such stock as would meet the immediate wants of their trade, while sellers were equally firm in their notions that the market would be bare of stock during the week, and that they would realize their expectations in obtaining remunerative prices for their stock, consequently there was but little done outside of the regular trade. There were no buyers here from other points, and shippers refused to buy, owing to the high prices realized by drovers from home consumers. Shippers declare that the market here for good, choice grades is as high as any market in the West, and that the difference in prices here and in New York will not pay transportation, and for these reasons they refuse to enter the market until some satisfactory change takes place. What stock sold brought fair prices, and what stock remain unsold will be worked off in small lots in a retail way during the next day or so. There is no disguising the fact that this class of stock is very scarce, and will remain so for several weeks to come. We now give grades and prices. Fancy graded steers, cows and heifers consist of Durhams and half-breeds. Smooth and well-fatted sell from $7@7 50. Second grades consist of [illegible] and fair beef at $6 50 @6 75; extra and [illegible] at [illegible]; rough to medium grades [illegible] $3 50@4 per 100 pounds gross. [illegible] sell, owing to quality, from [illegible].

SHEEP—The market is firm for this class of stock, and it sells as fast as it arrives. Prices range from $4 50 to $5 50 for fair to medium, and choice to extra $6 50@7 50 per 100 lbs. gross. None on sale.

HOGS—The market remains firm for this class of stock, and all sell as fast as they arrive. We quote for light $7@7 50, medium [illegible], and choice heavy corn-fed $8 50@9 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—In this class of stock there is but little doing, and we can give but little information to parties who are in the trade. Good heavy well broke mules are in demand at fair prices. Fine horses are in demand. No detention to shippers at this point.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail. Daily except Sunday.	Midnight
6:20 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express. Daily.	12:45 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express. Daily except Saturday.	5:00 A. M.

UNION

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and Main Sts.
Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:20 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	8:30 A. M.
*2:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:20 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:00 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 10 a. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:00 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:25 P. M.
2:10 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	3:35 P. M.
10:45 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	11:45 P. M. 1:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 5, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R.

4:45 P. M.	St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West (Daily.)	6:05 A. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	7:00 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
Evening Express	4:00 A. M.	[illegible]
On Sunday		2:00 P. M.

The Southern express on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, which left Cincinnati at 6:15 p. m. on Monday, and due in New York at 10:30 p. m. on Tuesday, while passing through a deep cut on the summit, was thrown from the track by a rock which had fallen from the embankment, the engine, baggage car, and one passenger coach were displaced, and several persons severely injured. After a few hours' delay, the engine was replaced upon the track, and the train proceeded again, but a few miles further on a huge stone detached from the embankment came crashing through the roof of one of the sleeping-coaches, narrowly escaping contact with several of the occupants.

From the official report of Chief Engineer W. A. Gunn, made to the Trustees of the Kentucky Southern, it appears that he has already surveyed three separate routes—one from Cincinnati to Lexington by way of Williamstown and Georgetown, another from Georgetown by Versailles and Harrodsburg to Danville, Kentucky; and another from Paris by Winchester and Richmond to the Lebanon and Knoxville railway, a few miles east of Mt. Vernon. Still another route is under survey from a point near Boone's Gap, about eighteen miles south of Richmond, on the last named route, by Broadhead Station to Somerset, to connect with the old Burnside survey. A fifth survey runs from Nicholasville by Lancaster and Walnut Flat to Somerset. A thorough reconnoissance has also been made of the entire region through East Tennessee where any probability exists of a feasible route for a rail from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. This examination has been made by Ernst Ruhl, Esq., an engineer of ample experience, having been engaged in the construction of the Ohio and Mississippi and other works, and having also been engaged on the Burnside survey, and afterward on the completion of that line in 1865 and 1866, and being thereby well acquainted with the country to be explored. Engineer Gunn thinks the "Central" route should also be secured—from a point about ten miles south of Danville, through Monticello, Ky., Jamestown, Tenn., and passing near the head of Sequatchie Valley, and down White's Creek to Col. Gaw's survey, and a line branching from this and going down Sequatchie Valley to its mouth, and thence to Chattanooga. This much is necessary to an intelligent location of any part of the line. These surveys complete the elements of the route from Cincinnati by Paris, Richmond, and London to Knoxville, the routes by the Ky. Central, Lexington, Danville, Somerset, and Chitwood to Knoxville, and from Chitwood by Emory river to Sweetwater and Chattanooga, the same to Lexington, and by Nicholasville, Lancaster and Somerset to the same points. Then there is the Short-line route from Cincinnati to Lexington, and thence to the points above named; the Short-line route to Georgetown, and thence by Versailles and Harrodsburg to Danville, &c.; and from Danville by Monticello to Chattanooga, and from Danville by the old survey to Columbia and Burkesville, and thence by the survey of the Southwestern of Tennessee, the line from Burkesville, Kentucky to Sparta and McMinnville, Tennessee. The latter gives a complete survey of the western, with the exception of the distance from Sparta to Dunlap, in Tennessee, and from these routes the best general location can be determined.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	12 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	4 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.
Tenn. River	PINK VARBLE	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—April 4.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Morning Star, Hend.	Kate Robinson, St. Louis.
Silver Spray, Cin.	Sandy, Troy.
Pink Varble, Tenn. riv.	Louisville, N. Orleans.
Norman, Evansville.	

DEPARTURES—April 4.

Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.	Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.
Rose Hite, Hend.	Silver Spray, N. Orleans.
Sandy, Troy.	Norman, Cincinnati.
Virginia, N. Orleans.	

THE RIVER is receding slowly, having fallen only 4 inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday evening; now in the canal, by the water marks, 25 feet, and 28 feet in the chute, with 61 feet space under the bridge for passing steamers. All boats of any size have to lower their chimneys in passing down the falls. The weather yesterday was a beautiful, clear, bright day, with the thermometer at 62. Business was a little more animated yesterday than any day during the last week, and the indications are more favorable for freight the present week.

The towboat Tigress passed down yesterday with a full tow of coal for J. Sharp McDonald, Vicksburg........The Leader and Diamond passed down with full tows of coal for points below........The Tom Reese left with a tow of coal for Horner, Wood & Co., Vicksburg........The Bengal Tiger arrived from Cairo with a full tow of empty boats and barges, en route for Pittsburg........The Mary Houston and Indiana are both due from New Orleans this day, and are advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock, from the Portland wharf........The J. H. Groesbeck, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, was expected to arrive last night........The Silver Spray landed at the city wharf yesterday morning, and added here 25 hogsheads of tobacco, 100 barrels of whisky, 100 barrels of flour and about 50 tons of miscellaneous freight, and then lowered her chimneys and passed under the bridge on her way to New Orleans....The LeClaire, from Tennessee river, is expected to arrive to-day........The Reindeer was busy yesterday in dropping her tow of coal over the falls for Captain Depoli. She will return to-day for Pittsburg with a tow of empty barges........The Pink Varble arrived from Tennessee river yesterday, and is advertised to leave to-day........Capt. Shaw's new boat, now building at Brownsville, under the superintendence of Captain Jacobs, will raise steam this week. She is said to be admirably adapted for the mountain trade........The Headlight has been revived on the steamer Richmond. The Memphis Avalanche, of Friday, says: "The most important fact in connection with the arrival and departure of the Richmond, yesterday, was the reappearance, in new and improved form, of that sterling and live publication, the Headlight, published on board and distributed at the various landings along the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is now edited by Virginius Dentzel, river editor of the New Orleans Picayune, J. O. Duff, river reporter for the Memphis Avalanche, and our confrere of the St. Louis Republican." ....Mr. Burt Bell, a well known Ohio river clerk, is dangerously ill at Chicago, where he has resided for some time.

Gleanings from our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: Five of the eight loaded coal barges which floated off from the vicinity of the foot of Central avenue, on Saturday morning, have been recovered, but it is feared the other three were sunk. The St. Mary's, Emperor, Leonidas, Shamrock, and St. James were the only steamers above the bridge yesterday noon. The Silver Moon, Spray, Dumont, and Louisville packets, are below the bridge. Captain Sweeney has not fully decided where he will go next with the St. Mary's. She may go to St. Louis. The Emperor is the only steamer loading for New Orleans. The Bellevue is the name of a new steam propeller built the past winter at Bellevue by G. R. Melville, of Galena, and A. J. Dorchester and John Reed, of Bellevue. She will run this season between Galena and Bellevue. The Dubuque papers blow heavily about the first arrival of the season there—the Moline. Mc[illegible]. The Times of Thursday, says: "River tariffs have opened low this season, six cents less than last year, when twenty-four cents was the rate. Sacked grain is taken to St. Louis at 18c per cwt; flour 36c per bbl and 95c to New Orleans; pork 55c; pound freight 18c; cabin passage $13, the same as last season. As regards wages, no class are lower, but some are higher. Pilots receive $500 a month on the northern line boats; last year, $450. Roustabouts receive $40 per month." The wharfage receipts at St. Louis during the month of March amount to $11,836 35, against $5,900 during the same month last year.

O. L. SMITH. R. T. STURGEON. R. B. CONNOR.
SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay
Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.
CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1870.

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 111⅛.

A severe storm in Hartford, Conn., yesterday turned to snow.

The British Indian cable is completed, and the signals are excellent.

E. N. Thayer, a veteran actor, died in Philadelphia yesterday, aged 72.

The Columbus (Ohio) Council will stand 11 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce yesterday re-elected the old officers.

The New York striking upholsterers succeeded in their object and returned to work.

G. M. Wentworth (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Calais, Maine, yesterday by 100 majority.

Paul Bernhardt, a German rag-gatherer, committed suicide in Cincinnati on Sunday night by cutting his throat.

The first vessel of the season from Canada arrived at Oswego yesterday, laden with wheat, peas, barley and lumber.

The election in Cleveland, yesterday, for local officers, passed off quietly. The Democrats gained two members of the Council. The vote was light.

Two large brick boarding-houses adjoining, and several small frame dwellings, in Davenport, Iowa, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $42,000.

Judge Woodruff, in his charge to the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court in New York yesterday, was emphatic in relation to defalcations of public officers.

The Legislature of California and the Governor are at loggerheads. The Senate threatens unless the Governor signs certain bills to refuse to pass a general appropriation bill.

Gen. O'Neil has revoked his call for a Fenian convention at Chicago, and calls for a congress of the Brotherhood in New York on April 19th. He will not attend the Chicago gathering.

Judge Ingraham, of New York, yesterday denied the motion for stay of proceedings, and writ of error in the case of Jack Reynolds, murderer. The execution will undoubtedly take place on Friday.

On Saturday night the train from New Orleans ran through a trestle, twenty-five miles above Canton, Miss., and the express and baggage cars, together with the greater part of the mail car, were burned.

A man named O'Malley was sentenced at Galway, Ireland, to five years' penal servitude for writing a threatening letter to a landlord, at the instigation of one of his tenants, and for a consideration of fifteen shillings.

The colored people of New York hold a jubilee over the Fifteenth amendment on Friday evening, at Cooper Institute. Addresses are expected by Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Fred Douglass, Senator Revels, Senator Fenton, and others.

The steamboat Oil Valley, Jackson Bros., owners, struck a pier at Emlenton, on the Allegheny river, yesterday, sinking in a few minutes. Henry Gibson, colored, and son were drowned. The balance of the crew were saved. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

A young man, named Sandford Eccombs, arrested at Bangor, Me., for placing obstructions on the track of the European and Northwestern American railroad, confesses the crime, and gives as a reason that the company failed to pay him fully for his services.

The Fifteenth amendment to the National Constitution was the leading idea which filled the minds of the colored people of New York city on Sunday. Elaborate thanksgiving services were held at all the places of worship, and large congregations attended each.

Carl Krouse and wife were arrested in Baltimore yesterday in the act of making counterfeit fifty-cent postal currency. All the dies, plates, &c., used by the parties, and about sixty dollars in counterfeit notes were captured. They were committed in default of $5,000 bail.

The Directors of the English Postal Telegraph service entreat the public to avoid sending more messages than necessary to Ireland, across the channel. The cable from Wexford is broken, and until the fault is rectified none but messages of urgent business or matters of life or death should be transmitted.

The New York Tribune of yesterday says that it is impossible that there can be a particle of truth in the story telegraphed that Phillips, the embezzler, just captured in Ireland, and Mr. Paul S. Forbes, our negotiator at Madrid, are one and the same person. Mr. Forbes is far too well known to make this story other than ridiculous.

The election for officers of the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday, resulted in the success of the ticket headed by S. H. McCrea for President, B. F. Murphy first Vice President, P. W. Doter second Vice President. At the close of the polls a resolution was passed by a unanimous vote instructing the new board of officers to prosecute every violation of the warehouse law.

The west-bound passenger train, which left Quincy, Ill., on Saturday night, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, met with a serious accident about twenty-four miles west of Quincy. Two passenger and one sleeping car were thrown from the track down a steep embankment and completely demolished. Twenty-five passengers were more or less injured, two of them fatally.

In Newark, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the funeral of the late Seth Boyden, the celebrated inventor and horticulturist, took place from the Universalist church, and was attended by the manufacturers, merchants, and other prominent citizens of Newark. Rev. A. A. Thayer, editor of the Christian Leader of Newark, delivered the funeral oration. Ex-Gov. Ward, Obediah Meeker, Joseph Ward, John Phillips, Cyrus Currier and Daniel Condit acted as pall-bearers.

At a meeting of the life insurance companies of St. Louis, held on Saturday, to consider what steps were necessary to protect companies against onerous laws passed in Missouri and other States, a memorial was presented, addressed to all life insurance companies of the country, citing grievances and recommending a national convention of the life insurance companies, to consider what shall be done to procure good, uniform legislation. The memorial was referred to a committee for perfection, when it will be adopted.

The bill for letting the Central and Hudson River roads advance the fare one-third above the present lawful rates hangs in suspense in both houses of the New York Legislature, and it is reported that the customary appliances are actively in progress for greasing the wheels of legislation. The Erie road has several axes to grind, but all are rendered subservient to the great object of preventing a repeal of the bill of last year, which enables Gould and Fisk to control that concern for five years. These and other railroad matters, having money in them, will occasion a lively time after the New York charter and election laws are disposed of.

The new dam at St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., the construction of which was lately commenced to keep water from breaking through the tunnel, was carried away yesterday by ice and the rising water. One million feet of logs escaped over the falls and are lost. The water is having free course through the tunnel, washing out the heavy work done during the past winter for closing up the tunnel, and rendering the question of preserving the water-power from serious damage one of great difficulty. The water-power company estimate their total damage from the tunnel at $300,000, and other parties are preparing to bring suit against them for damages.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Meeting Last Night—More Bonds to Be Sold—Victor Rivaud Not Entitled to a Seat—Organization of African Schools, etc.

The School Board met in regular session last night.

The Committee on Finance submitted a report of salaries and bills for March, as follows: Salaries, $16,209 25; bills, $4,036 87; grand total, $20,236 02. The committee also offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved by the Board of School Trustees, That the building committee be, and are, authorized to contract, on the best terms they can make, for all the paving necessary to be done on the Sixth-ward school lot, and also such other work as they may deem necessary to be done on said premises.

Resolved, That the committee heretofore authorized to dispose of the forty-two bonds of the last issue of eighty-five be, and they are, hereby authorized to sell the remaining forty three four and five year bonds, at as good rates as they can get.

A report of the Committee on Escheats was read, explaining the title on property purchased for the Sixth ward school, which was read adopted.

Mrs. Chase was confirmed a teacher in the Female High School for the balance of the present scholastic year.

The Committee on Grievances submitted a report exculpating a lady teacher from previous charges prefered against her, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Duvall, of the Sixth ward, offered a resolution in regard to the completion of the Sixth-ward school, which was amended to read as follows, and adopted: "That it shall be optional with parents whether children shall be retained where they are now at."

The Committee on Salaries and Supplies presented a report, which was adopted.

The following report was read:

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: The special committee appointed by you upon the contested-election case of Lucas vs. Rivaud beg leave to report that they have met and taken testimony upon the question, and heard the parties, and find that, by evidence, Mr. Rivaud was not thirty years of age at the time of the election, as we believe that the charter requires—section 88—and, therefore, recommend that the judgment of the Board of Trustees be that Mr. Rivaud is not entitled to the seat.

WM. KENDRICK,
L. L. WARREN,
J. J. T. MURRAY,
C. O. SMITH,
NICHOLAS MILLER.

A motion was made to refer the matter back to the committee, which was tabled.

The vote on the adoption of the report of the committee resulted—yeas, 17; nays, 4.

A motion that the Board resolve itself into a committee of the whole to discuss the eligibility of its members was adopted.

After discussion at some length, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee rise and report to the Board of Trustees that, in the judgment of this committee, the present members of the Board are qualified Trustees, according to law.

A resolution to form a committee on African schools, under the provisions of sections 85 and 86 of the new charter of the city of Louisville, and report at the next meeting, was adopted.

The Secretary then read some lengthy communications on school-room heaters, lightning rods, etc., and the Board adjourned.

THE Prussian navy consists of thirty vessels, carrying 330 guns, viz: Five iron-clads, nine corvettes, two dispatch boats and eleven gunboats. Ere 1874, eleven iron-clads, seven corvettes and ten small vessels are to be constructed, thus filling the programme laid down by the Reichstag in 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers and Directors.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The annual meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held at the Board of Trade Rooms last night. The attendance in point of numbers was respectable.

Mr. J. J. Porter, President, called the meeting to order, and said: As this is the annual meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade, I had intended to make a few remarks; but as you are all business men, and as I claim to be a business man myself, and as the report of the Secretary contains the most perfect history of the Board of Trade and of its condition at this time that I have ever seen of any corporation, I deem it unnecessary, and the Secretary will proceed to read his report.

Mr. J. B. Maynard, Secretary, then proceeded to read his report, which is as follows:

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, }
MONDAY, April 4, 1870. }

To the Officers and Members of the Louisville Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN: The period having arrived for the annual exhibit of the affairs of the Louisville Board of Trade, I deem it proper to lay before you such documentary evidence in regard to the matter as, upon investigation, will enable you to meet fully the exigencies of the institution.

The election of the present officers of the Board of Trade took place April 5, 1869, and I entered upon the duties of Secretary April 12, 1869.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the 8th day of May, 1869, at which a list of members of the Board of Trade, taken from the register of membership, was submitted.

The Board of Directors made the assessment of dues for the year ending March 31, 1870, and directed the Secretary to collect the same. With what degree of success this order has been complied with will be seen.

The Board of Directors carefully considered the financial situation of the Board of Trade, and had their attention directed to the following statement of assets and liabilities, made by the previous Secretary of the Board of Trade at the close of his term of office:

ASSETS.

Dues of members in arrears	$1,065 00
Due from Courier-Journal	83 32
Due from Anzeiger	10 00
Due from Democrat	40 00
Due from Volksblatt	10 00
Due from Evening Sun	20 00
Due from Marine Association	75 00
Due from Price Current bills	5 40
	$1,308 72

LIABILITIES.

Amount due treasury, overdrawn	$ 122 24
Amount due rent to April 1, 1869	250 00
Amount due C. H. Clark, wages	250 00
Amount due A. Wayland, wages	75 00
Amount due M. E. Leach, wages	50 00
Amount due for coal	23 00
	$780 24

In the above list of assets the amount charged to the COURIER-JOURNAL was found to be overestimated $73 32. The amounts due from the Anzeiger, Volksblatt, and Evening Sun were collected by C. H. Clark and applied to the payment of salary allowed by the Board for work done on the annual review of the trade and commerce of Louisville after the expiration of his term of office as Secretary of the Board. The amount due from the Marine Association was collected and applied to the payment of liability to A. Wayland. Nothing has been realized from "Dues of members in arrears," and the "Price-current bill" remain unpaid. The following statement shows the amounts received and paid out for account of liabilities of the Board of Trade prior to April 1, 1869:

AMOUNT RECEIVED.

Received from Courier-Journal on account of Democrat	$40 00
Received from Courier-Journal	10 00
Received from Anzeiger	10 00
Received from Volksblatt	10 00
Received from Evening Sun	20 00
Balance paid from resources of Board of Trade, for the year ending March 31, 1870	1,491 05
	$1,581 05

AMOUNT PAID OUT.

Paid for dispatches as per Treas. acct.	$[illegible]
Paid J. W. Clark order	6 80
Paid C. H. Clark order	250 00
Paid M. E. Leach	50 00
Paid for printing annual review	470 00
Deducted from dues T. James & Co. for Coal	8 25
Paid C. H. Clark one month's salary	125 00
Paid rent to March 31, 1869	250 00
Paid dues to National Board of Trade	240 00
Paid Julius Dorn balance due him	50 00
	$1,581 05

Since the 12th day of April, 1869, ordinary and extraordinary efforts have been made to collect dues of members. A large number of members paid promptly, in other cases payments were postponed, but the claims fully admitted; in other cases there were tardiness and reluctance, and in others positive refusals. The reasons assigned were in some cases novel, in others the same that had been made previous years.

(Here an exhibit of the list of members, submitted to the Board of Directors March 8th, 1869, the assessments made, and the amount collected, as also the amount in arrears, was read.)

At a meeting held by the Board of Directors and Finance Committee, April 30th, 1869, on motion of H. Verhoeff, Jr., Esq., it was voted that the salary of the Secretary be fixed at $3,000; that he be required to consolidate his price currents with those of the Board of Trade, and that the revenues from the price currents accrue to the Board of Trade. These propositions were submitted to a regular meeting of the Board of Trade, held May 3d, 1869, and adopted.

The Board of Managers, in their estimates of resources and expenditures for the year ending March 31st, 1870, included the following items:

RESOURCES.

From dues of members	$5,175 00
From newspapers	2,250 00
From price-currents	900 00
From assets of the Board of Trade, as shown in the statement herewith, March 31, 1869	1,308 72
	$9,633 72

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries	$5,400 00
For telegraphic dispatches	1,200 00
For rent	800 00
For incidentals	300 00
For liabilities, as shown in the statement herewith, for year ending March 31, 1869	780 24
Estimated excess of resources over expenditure	1,153 48
	$9,633 72

The following is the trial-balance from the books of the Board of Trade:

DEBTOR.

Cash	$35 92
Commercial dispatches	1,261 65
Salaries	5,242 23
Rent	477 08
Expense account	213 95
Advertising	121 95
Stationery	65 17
Gas	39 20
Courier-Journal	48 30
Postage	14 91
Newspapers	5 00
Previous liabilities	1,491 05
J. B. Maynard	15 85
Bills receivable	90 00
	$9,122 26

CREDIT.

Subscription dues	$3,547 50
H. F. Saunders	576 65
Board of Trade reports	50
Thomas James & Co.	8 25
J. Sue	2 70
J. L. Smyser	26 00
Donation account	1,665 00
Associated Press reports	2,469 00
Julius Dorn	50 00
Price Currents	777 66
	$9,122 26

From the above exhibits of statements and accounts, the following results appear as the financial workings of the Board of Trade for the year ending March 31, 1870:

RESOURCES.

From what derived	Estimated.	Realized.
From dues of members	5,175 00	3,547 50
From newspapers	2,250 00	2,469 00
From Price Currents	900 00	777 66
From assets, March 31, 1869	1,308 72	90 00
From Board of Trade Rep'ts		50
From donations		1,665 00
	9,633 72	8,549 66

EXPENDITURES.

For what account.	Estimated.	Actual.
For salaries	5,400 00	5,242 23
For telegraph dispatches	1,200 00	1,261 65
For rent	800 00	477 08
For incidentals	300 00	
For Incidentals—actual		
Expense 213 95		
Advertising 121 95		
Stationery 65 17		
Gas 39 20		
Postage 14 91		
New paper 5 00		460 18
Previous liabilities		1,491 05
	7,700 00	8,932 19

From the above it will be seen that the Board of Trade has not realized the estimates of dues from members by $1,627 50, nor from the price current estimates by $122 34, and the $1,308 72 assets, brought down from the year 1869, realized only $90, leaving a deficit in that item of $1,218 72.

In this connection it is proper to state that the Board of Directors' estimated receipts from price currents, by the month, aggregated $900 for the year. The consolidation of price currents did not take place till May, and it was about the middle of May before the printing arrangements were perfected, which afforded the Board of Trade any revenue of importance. The records show that for the entire year ending March 31, 1869, the revenue derived from the price currents amounted to the insignificant sum of $51 50. The total receipts being $1,371 05, and the cost of printing $1,319 65. Since the consolidation of the price currents the revenue derived has amounted to $777 66, or something over $70 per month.

The estimates of revenue from newspapers has been in excess of the estimates of the Board of Directors, to the amount of $219. This has resulted from the fact that work has been done for several city papers not included in the estimates. The difference in the estimates for rent and the sum paid is $322 92, but the expenditures for incidental expenses are in excess of estimates to the extent of $160 18. The most formidable difficulty, financially, has been the heavy indebtedness of the board at the close of the previous commercial year, amounting to $1,491 05, which to overcome it was found necessary to ask donations from the active friends of the board. The collections of this item amount to $1,665, an excess over previous liabilities of $173 95.

The Board of Directors, in fixing the salary of the Secretary at $3,000, were influenced by considerations of economy, which results have fully verified, as the following statement shows:

Salary of the Secretary, $3,000, paid to March 31		$2,835 45
Received from COURIER-JOURNAL to March 31st and now due	$1,375 00	
Received from Evening Express	144 15	
Received from Times	30 00	
Received from Industrial and Commercial Gazette	40 00	
Received from Commercial	55 00	
Received from Price Currents	777 66	—$2,421 81
Amount to pay Secretary's salary drawn from other sources		$413 64

Under all the circumstances, it is gratifying to show that the office of Secretary, during the past year, has been so nearly self-sustaining. The office was conferred upon me by generous friends, whose esteem and good will I shall cherish with sentiments of profound regard; and, in taking my leave of the Board of Trade, as its Secretary, I avail myself of this occasion to assure its members, now my associates, that it will afford me satisfaction at all times to give a helping hand in promoting the welfare of the institution.

An exhibit of the liabilities of the Board showed an aggregate of $480.

Mr. V. P. Armstrong moved that the reading of that portion of the report containing the list of paying and delinquent members be dispensed with. Rejected.

The list of those who had made donations to the Board was then read.

Mr. Barbee offered the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Board of Trade of Louisville, That an earnest expression of the thanks of the members of this Board is due, and is hereby tendered to J. B. Maynard, Esq., the retiring Secretary of the Board, for the faithful, energetic, and efficient manner in which he has transacted the business of the Board during his term of office.

Resolved, That the present improved condition of the affairs of the Board is, in a great measure, due to his energy and business tact.

Resolved, That the full and explicit report of the Secretary which has [illegible] is entirely satisfactory to the Board.

Mr. V. P. Armstrong made a point of order that the resolutions were out of order.

The President, Mr. J. J. Porter, decided that the point was not well taken.

Mr. Armstrong appealed from the decision of the Chairman.

The ruling of the Chairman was sustained by a decided vote.

The resolutions were adopted by the following vote: yeas, [illegible]; nays, 7.

Mr. Porter read a new charter for the Board of Trade, passed by the Legislature. It provides for the establishment of a Board of Trade, including a Public Library, Gallery of Art, and Museum of Science. The capital stock to be $500,000, to be raised by a tax levied on the real and personal estate, and the merchandise sold in the city of Louisville, when the charter shall have been ratified by the popular vote of the people.

On motion the charter was approved.

The election of officers was then declared in order. The following gentlemen were nominated for the office of President: V. P. Armstrong, J. J. Porter, Andrew Graham, Frank Smith, and Thos. J. Tapp. All of the names were withdrawn except that of Mr. J. J. Porter, who was declared unanimously elected.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents on the first ballot: V. P. Armstrong, John Barbee, and Geo. W. Wicks.

For the office of Secretary the following names were put in nomination, with the following result:

	1st.	2nd.	3d.
Adam Wayland	18	22	31
Chas. H. Clark	16	18	24
James Chambers	10	6 dropped.	

Mr. Wayland was declared duly elected.

The election for Directors resulted as follows: F. P. Smith, Andrew Graham, Thos. J. Martin, J. S. Long, Julius Dorn, Thos. J. Tapp, A. Brandeis, H. Verhoeff, Jr., S. M. Lemont, Wm. E. Robinson.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That J. B. Maynard be allowed one month to perfect his Annual Review of the trade and commerce of Louisville for the year ending March 31st, 1870, and that the Board will allow him for this labor $125.

Resolved, That J. B. Maynard turn over to the incoming Secretary, the books and papers of the Board of Trade by Monday, April 11th, 1870.

There being no further business, the Board then adjourned.

The re-election of Mr. J. J. Porter to the Presidency was an honor worthily bestowed. To his untiring efforts and sagacity much of the efficiency of the Board is due. The Vice Presidents and Directors are among our most prominent and substantial business men.

Mr. Wayland, the new Secretary, has been connected with the Board as Assistant Secretary for some time, and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the position, and will make an efficient officer.

With such officers and directors we look for increased usefulness in the Board of Trade.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE Board of Health meets to-night.

THE finest day of the season—yesterday.

MR. HENRY C. SNYDER, editor of the Lafayette (Ind.) Daily Dispatch, is in the city.

MORE than the ordinary number of ladies made their appearance on Fourth street yesterday, attracted, no doubt, by the beautiful weather.

THE steam fire engine Sim Watkins, No. 5, came out of the shop yesterday in prime working order.

COL. THOS. S. PETTIT, of the Owensboro Monitor, is in the city, and stopping at the Willard Hotel.

"LAW, and the duties of a Notary Public" were freely discussed at the meeting of the School Board last night.

A LEADER of the Cincinnati demi-monde displays her charms from a private box in the National Theater of that village.

IT is hoped the river has reached its highest stage for this season. It is receding slowly, and no further damage is anticipated.

THE chandelier in the rotunda of the Galt House, which fell, a few days ago, with a terrible crash, has been put in place again.

THE work on the new canal, or, rather, the enlarging of the old one, will be commenced by Gen. Weitzel as soon as the river recedes.

A FOOT-RACE between the two heaviest railroad passenger agents created considerable merriment on Main street yesterday afternoon.

A LABOR delegation of gentlemen left yesterday, to join the Indianapolis excursion to the Clay county, Indiana, block coal mines and blast furnaces.

CONSIDERABLE time was occupied in the discussion of the Smith-Cochran case yesterday in the Common Pleas Court. The argument will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock.

THE stockholders of the Merchants' Insurance Company met yesterday and elected the following directors: H. C. Caruth, Thomas J. Tapp, John M. Robinson, J. H. Thomas, J. T. Moore, Edward Wilder and Chas. G. Jones.

JAMES BALDWIN was before the Police Court yesterday morning, for peddling without license. He succeeded, however, in proving a most excellent character, and it transpired that he was only drunk. He was discharged.

THE motion for a new trial in the case of Coe and Watts, who were found guilty of robbing Mr. Walker, in Spencer county, at the last term of the Circuit Court, was argued in part yesterday, and will be concluded to-day.

THE city was tranquil yesterday. There were only three arrests. Ellen Gibbons and Phillip Harrigan, drunk and disorderly, and E. R. Reed, for obtaining money under false pretenses, were at the First-street station-house.

THE building at the corner of First and Main streets, lately vacated by Messrs. Brandeis & Crawford, is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be occupied next Thursday by A. A. Wheeler, as a carriage wareroom and factory.

AT a meeting of the Louisville Typographical Union, held yesterday evening in Trades' Assembly Hall, Messrs. W. C. Vaughan and C. R. Palmer were elected delegates to the International Union, which meets in Cincinnati in June next.

THE colored element in the city want public schools for their children. They claim that no benefit has been derived from taxes paid by them for school purposes. Under the new charter negro schools are to be governed the same as white schools.

A BOY named Michael Lynch was arraigned before his honor, Judge Craig, yesterday, for whipping a negro. He had doubtless forgotten that, according to the Fifteenth amendment, a white man was just as good as a negro when he behaved himself.

CONSIDERABLE debate arose in the Council upon the subject of fixing the salaries of the employes of the fire department. Amendment upon top of amendment was offered to the original ordinance. The adjourning hour arrived and left the matter for future consideration.

A HORSE attached to a milk-wagon made an attempt to run off at the corner of Second and Market streets yesterday afternoon. With one leap, he relieved himself of the harness, except the lines, which were tied to the wagon and held him fast.

A YOUNG man in the city dreamed on Sunday night that if he would buy a lottery ticket with numbers 8, 14, 18, 27, 32 on it, he would win a prize. Yesterday he purchased a ticket with those numbers, but only "gigged" it, which drew $3. If he had "horsed" and "saddled," it would have drawn $1,200.

AT the Covington depot yesterday morning, a lady coming to this city had her watch snatched from her person by a ruffian. While the officers were searching the train, the robber ran to the rear car and pulled off his boot in which he had secreted the watch, and returned the watch to the lady. The robber was arrested.

A PHAETON drawn by a single horse, with two elegantly dressed young ladies on the front seat, and a natty little negro tiger perched on the single seat in the rear, attracted considerable attention yesterday afternoon. One of the ladies handled the reins skillfully. This style of vehicle is entirely new here, though common in the East.

MR. B. J. CAMPBELL was unanimously elected Councilman from the Tenth ward last night, by the two boards of the Common Council in joint session. It will be remembered that Mr. Campbell was elected by the people in March, but certain disabilities resting upon him at that time, he was compelled to resign until the same were removed. When the fact was made known, prompt action was taken on the part of his friends to re-instate him, resulting as above stated.

Died of his Injuries.

On Friday night last a fire occurred in the boarding-house of Henry Sincere, on Market street, between First and Brook. During the progress of the fire an old man named Solomon Attias, a Jewish Rabbi, who had arrived in the city the day previous, from Jerusalem, was found lying insensible on the floor of the second story. He was asleep in the garret when the fire broke out, and attempted to escape but was overcome by the smoke. After great difficulty he was restored to consciousness, and it was at first thought he would recover; but inflammation set in and he died yesterday. The following is the result of the Coroner's Inquest:

INQUEST, No. 59.—Taken at the Chapel House, on Market street, between First and Brook, on the body of Solomon Attias; verdict of the jury: Came to his death from suffocation caused by the inhalation of smoke, producing the most violent inflammation of the windpipe and air tubes, as we believe from the evidence.
R. A. SHADBURN, Coroner.

Ominous.

The following letter was received by the General Council while in session last night:

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 4, 1870.

Hon. J. G. Baxter, Mayor, and the Honorable Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: We hereby solicit the favor of your presence at the exhibition of our menagerie and circus, at East and Walnut streets, on Wednesday afternoon, April 6th, at 2 o'clock, at which time three baby lions, born in this city about two weeks ago, will be named. As it is the first instance of the kind that ever occurred here, we thought it would be a matter of interest to you. Yours, respectfully,
HEMMINGS, COOPER & WHITBY.

The invitation was unanimously accepted, and the Council resolved to attend in a body, and already the honorable members of that board are speculating upon the names of the little blood-thirsty brutes.

State House of Reform.

Messrs Hudson, Gaar, and Vallandigham, commissioners, have awarded the contracts for the building of the State House of Reform, in Jefferson county, near Hobbs' Depot, as follows:

A. Sinclair, stone work.
Mr. Krupp, making the brick.
J. B. Montgomery & Co., brick-work, carpenter-work, painting, plastering, and everything necessary to complete the building, their contract amounting to $35,511.

The work will be commenced immediately and prosecuted vigorously, and the whole will be completed by December 1st. The contracts are regarded as very favorable for the State.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Lower Board.

Ordinance to Establish and Maintain a Fire Department Adopted.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870.

Present, C. R. Long, President, and all the members, except Messrs. Edwards and Gray.

The journal of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The Mayor submitted the bonds of Thos. Bradshaw and A. Weyler as policemen, which were approved.

The Mayor submitted the new bond of M. & E. McCarthy.

Mr. Dupuy moved to refer to Committee on Bonds.

Mr. Kaye moved that the Committee be instructed to report immediately, which was carried.

The Mayor submitted the report of the Engineer on the costs of a culvert at the intersection of Locust and Spring streets, which was adopted.

Mr. McAteer submitted a communication from Hemmings, Cooper & Whitby, requesting the board to be present to name the baby lions Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, which was accepted.

Mr. McAteer submitted an ordinance to provide for the election of two agents for the collection of back taxes, one for the Eastern and one for the Western District. Rule suspended, and the ordinance passed to its second reading.

Mr. Kaye moved to amend the ordinance, which was agreed to, and it then passed.

Mr. McAteer submitted an appropriation ordinance, entitled an ordinance making appropriations for the fiscal year. Rules suspended, and the ordinance passed to the second reading.

Mr. Kaye moved to strike out of the ordinance an appropriation of $20,000 for repairs on the City Hospital. Special order at 9 o'clock was called, when the time was extended.

On motion of Mr. German the amendment was laid on the table.

The yeas and nays were then called on the ordinance, as follows:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Hackett, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer, Thierman, Walling, Walton, and Yeaman—21.

NAYS—None.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee on Fire Department, submitted a report.

Leave was granted Mr. Jefferson to present a resolution for joint session, to elect a Councilman from the Tenth ward, and three Street Commissioners, which was concurred in.

Mr. Jacobs, from the Committee on Bonds, reported in favor of the approval of M. & E. McCarty, and, on motion, said bond was approved.

The report of the committee on the ordinance providing for the establishment and maintenance of a Fire Department was then taken up.

Mr. Kaye moved to amend by adding an additional section to the ordinance, which was lost.

Mr. German moved to amend section 16, which motion prevailed.

Mr. German moved that the business be suspended to take up the resolution for a joint session this evening at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Kaye moved to take up the adjourning resolution from the Board of Aldermen providing for the adjournment of the board to Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, which was passed and the resolution concurred in.

Dr. Walling moved an amendment to section 5 of the ordinance regulating Fire Department, which was adopted.

Dr. Walling moved to amend section 16.

Mr. Kaye moved to amend the amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. Duncan moved to amend section 15 so as to require all employes of the department to be white citizens of the United States and qualified voters of the city of Louisville. Adopted.

Mr. Long moved to amend section 8 by striking out the words "and he shall not be re-employed."

Mr. Kaye moved to strike out that portion regulating the ringing of the bells, which was lost.

Mr. O'Connor moved to reconsider the vote just taken, which was carried.

Mr. Kaye then renewed his former motion to strike out, which was carried.

Mr. Dix moved to instruct the engineer to ring the bells on all occasions of fire, at 7 o'clock a. m., 12 m., 1 p. m., and 6 p. m., and when the Mayor may direct.

Mr. Kaye moved to amend by inserting two pipemen, which was lost.

The joint session was then called for the purpose of electing a Councilman from the Tenth Ward.

Mr. B. J. Campbell was the only nominee, and received the unanimous vote of the two Boards.

The joint session then arose.

The ordinance regulating and establishing a Fire Department was then taken up and passed.

Mr. O'Connor then submitted an ordinance fixing the salaries of the officers and employes of the Fire Department.

The rules suspended and the ordinance passed to its second reading.

Mr. Jefferson moved to strike out $1,500 and insert $1,200 for the salary of telegraph operator. Carried.

Mr. Walton moved to strike out $2 50 and insert $2 75 for the salary of the drivers. Carried.

Mr. Jacob moved to strike out $1,200 per annum and insert $110 per month for the salary of Engineer, which was lost.

Mr. O'Connor moved to strike out $2 50 per day and insert $2 75 for the salary of reel drivers, which was lost.

Mr. Jacob moved to insert the present prices.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the board was adjourned to meet next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Att. J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Circus.

The delights in store for old and young, but especially the little folks, in the Circus and Menagerie now performing here, under the management of Hemmings, Cooper & Whitby, corner of East and Walnut streets, are great. Nothing less than a half acre of posters, and all the adjectives and superlatives in the dictionary, can fulfil the expectations of the rising generation in a description of the lions, tigers, dogs, monkeys, ponies, clowns, &c., that are to continue to amuse all to-night, Wednesday and Thursday. Let all who want to be astonished by the animals or made to laugh by the clowns go to-night.

The Mozart Quintette Concert.

The concert of this club last night, in the small room of the Masonic Temple, was a most agreeable affair, and attracted a most appreciative audience. Among other beautiful pieces the "Serenade," by Gounod, arranged as a trio for violin, piano, and organ; the "Caprice Espagnole," by Rapp; the "Traumerie," of Schuman, and the "Larghetto," from Beethoven's symphony in D, were, perhaps, the best performed and the most admired. It is pleasant to note a growing taste and appreciation for the music given by this club, as shown in the enthusiasm of the audience in attendance.

Miss Nathan's Concert.

A very large number of tickets to this concert have already been disposed of, and the reserved seats are being rapidly taken, although the concert does not take place until the 19th inst., two weeks hence. Weisiger Hall will be crowded on that occasion. Miss Nathan, to whom this concert has been tendered as a compliment, has a reputation in our community as an extraordinary vocalist, and will be supported by others noted for their musical talent. All who have not heard Miss Nathan should avail themselves of this opportunity, as it is a farewell concert, and will immediately precede her departure. Tickets or reserved seats can be secured at Tripp's music store, on Main street, between Third and Fourth streets. Those desiring to attend will do well to secure seats at once.

The Opera House.

Enoch Arden, or Under the Palm, a dramatic version of the plaintive story so beautifully told by Tennyson in his celebrated poem of that name, was produced last night for the first time. For a first performance, it was a very gratifying exhibit of the enterprise of the manager, the talent of the company and the skill of the scenic artist. The cast embraced Mr. Stetson as "Enoch Arden," Harry S. Duffield as "Phillip Ray," F. R. Peirce as "Dr. Grammet," C. T. Nichols as "Ben, the Boatswain," Miss Minnie Monk as "Annie Lee," Miss Ada Monk as "Miriam Lane," and Miss Marian Summers as "Walter Arden." There was a fair house present for the season, and the play passed off very smoothly and nicely. As the play will probably run a week we shall take another occasion to point out the best features of it and its performance.

The Buckley Serenaders, twenty-six in number, assisted by a brass band, are to commence an engagement on Monday night next. Their repertoire will embrace a number of ludicrous burlesques on popular operas, the follies of the day, besides giving droll pictures of negro life, high and low. They number among them some members who are said to be excellent. G. Swaine Buckley, the chief, is an old favorite and a capital negro delineator.

THE PRISON FIRE.

Additional Particulars—Conduct of the Convicts—Honorable Mention—Serious Accident.

As our report of the fire on yesterday stated, the fire at the State Prison South near Jeffersonville, on Sunday, was entirely extinguished by nine o'clock. After that time all the convicts were placed in their cells that could be confined, and the rest were carefully guarded.

After the closing of yesterday's report one of the convicts, dressed in citizen's clothes, attempted to escape, but was detected in the act of passing out of the prison by Buck McKinney, a lifetime trusty, who recognized the fugitive and handed him safe back into the prison. This is the third convict McKinney has caught while attempting to escape.

The body of the negro Isaac Roberts, mentioned yesterday as being the only man lost, was found lying in his cell, he having been smothered to death. His cell door had been opened, and, as he was sick, it is thought he was unable to get out. Some officials of the prison think Roberts died of the heart disease. Dr. G. W. Lewman, Coroner of Clark county, Indiana, was called and held an inquest on the remains of the deceased, returning a verdict that death resulted from suffocation by smoke.

At about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night, Charles Gruber, foreman of the molding foundery of Messrs. Hall, Semple & Co., contractors, was helping to take down a gear-wheel upon which some one had placed a "journal" weighing twenty pounds. When the gear wheel was moved the journal fell, striking Gruber on the head, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound. Dr. W. H. Sheets, the attending physician of the prison, was called, who dressed the wound of the unfortunate man, after which he was taken to his residence in Louisville. Yesterday, up to the latest information, Gruber was lingering in a very precarious situation.

Col. L. S. Shuler, the warden of the prison, was able to be about, and was in much better condition than was expected. Major A. M. Luke is in a rather feeble condition, having been injured somewhat by inhaling a great deal of smoke in the cell-house.

We have been requested to call attention to valuable services rendered by R. S. Heiskell, of Jeffersonville, resident director of the prison. The services of W. H. A. Cochrane, Superintendent of the United States Government Fire Department, have been especially mentioned since the fire. We omitted yesterday to mention the effective services of the stationary engine on the prison grounds, under the management of H. A. Whittie. The conduct of the convicts during the fire was such as to call for the approving remarks of all who witnessed their earnest endeavors, which they continued from the inception of the fire until its extinguishment. Many of them went to Col Shuler and begged him to desist in his efforts, saying they would put the fire out, adding that there might be times when they would escape if they could, but now, under their honor, they would make no attempt.

Col. L. S. Shuler thinks yesterday's estimate of the damage, $60,000, too high, and places the total loss at $[illegible]. Upon examination of the old cell-house yesterday it was discovered that the wood work towards the front of the prison was not so badly injured as was at first supposed. The first estimate was made while the building was burning.

CITY FEATURES.

News for the Ladies.

Attention is called to the announcement elsewhere this morning of the opening of mantillas and suits, millinery, lace goods, &c., by S. Wilson, Fourth street, opposite the postoffice, Cincinnati, on Wednesday, April 6. He will offer the best line of rich goods ever brought to the West, and the styles are the very latest. There is no question but it will pay to examine his very large and varied stock of goods.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co. sell this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at their exchange, that splendid business property corner of Tenth and Walnut; that neat brick family dwelling No. 420 Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth; the excellent brick family dwelling 210 Shelby street, between Main and Market. Full particulars in auction column.

Original Fifty Cent Store.

New artificial flowers, table and pocket cutlery, just received. Catalogues of goods for sale at this house will be sent gratis to any address.

☞ That splendid residence on the west side of Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, No. 306, will be sold at auction to-day at 4 o'clock. It is advertised in auction column by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ The lovers of fine pictures go to Webster's Gallery, 85 Fourth street.

☞ Fine photographs at reduced prices at Elrod's old gallery, 36 Main, below Second street.

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives."

At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. R. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

MONDAY, April 4th, 1870.

John Clark, indecent exposure of his person; continued.

Jerry Davis, drunkenness; fined $3.

Michael Berry, Jacob Ross, and H. M. Miller, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined $3 each.

Thomas Ewing, drunk and disorderly; fined $3.

B. Hastings, assault and battery; held in $100 bond to appear.

James Baldwin, peddling without license; discharged.

Jacob Koerner, drunk and disorderly; bond forfeited.

George Cassman, drunk and disorderly; fined $3.

James Hill, drunk and disorderly; fined $3 and held in $100 for three months.

L. Thompson, assault and battery; warrant suspended.

Brent Hopkins, shooting at L. Thompson without wounding.

Wm. Buchel, drunk and disorderly; fined $3.

Chas. Devlin, drunk and disorderly; fined $3, and gave bond in $100 for three months.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Will of Christian Lilie proven and ordered to record, and Charlotte Lilie qualified as executrix thereof.

Will of Geo. C. Hunter proven and ordered to record, and Lizzie C. Hunter qualified as executrix, and J. H. Lindenberger, E. D. Morgan, and L. T. Thuston appointed appraisers.

Will of W. O. Gardner probated as a foreign will of lands, &c., and ordered to record.

Adam Loeser qualified as administrator of John Henneberger, deceased, and Philip Tomppert, Sr., John Boco, and Conrad Kessler appointed appraisers.

Franklin Gaar qualified as administrator of Benj. Gaar.

John Hart qualified as administrator of John Lucher.

Clarence J. Prentice qualified as administrator of Geo. D. Prentice.

Geo J. Marrel qualified as guardian of Mary J. Marrel.

W. F. Hunter qualified as guardian of Howard Hunter.

W. R. Johnson, H. C. Pindell and Thos. Lawson qualified as notaries public.

An inventory, appraisement and sale bill of the personal estate of William Waters was filed and ordered to record.

An inventory of Mary Flynn's estate was filed and ordered to record.

James Huchinson filed a petition for tavern license.

James McCray was admitted an attorney of this court.

The estate of Cornelius Ryan was committed to the hands of Thomas S. Robards, Public Administrator.

Rule against Daniel Flesch; discharged.

A list of sales of the personal estate of F. Stine was filed.

The settled accounts of Daniel Flesh, guardian of Margaret Henneberger, &c., and Geo. Reckell, guardian of Charles Siegel, were filed and laid over.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

The Chancery Commissioner Imbroglio.

Thomas P. Smith vs. Robert Cocaran. The following agreed statement was filed by the parties previous to the argument of counsel: "The defendant admits that the certificate of appeal and supersedeas issued by the Court of Appeals, and pleaded by him in his amended answer, was served on him; that the same was pleaded by the plaintiff in response to a rule, &c., in the Chancery Court, and that Court gave an opinion therein, authorizing and directing the defendant to proceed with the business of Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court, and he has done so and continues to do so, under the authority aforesaid." The argument was then begun by Col. Thos. B. Fairleigh, for the defendant, Cochran, and he was followed by Judge Bullock, for the plaintiff. Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the argument will be resumed by E. S. Worthington, Esq., for the defense, and concluded for the plaintiff by Hon. Isaac Caldwell.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. Gray, Jr., and others; assault with intent to rob; postponed for the defendant till Friday.

Same vs. Abe Sales, larceny; postponed for defendant till the sixth day of the May term.

Same vs. Wm. Gray, Jr., wounding with intent to kill; postponed till Friday for defendant.

Same vs. Wm. Henry Mitchell, malicious wounding; postponed for the defendant till the thirteenth day of the May term.

Same vs. Bernard Strube, malicious wounding; postponed for the defendant till the thirteenth day of the May term.

Same vs. Mary Burr, malicious wounding; postponed for the defendant till the fifth day of the next term.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

Doe on demise of Reinhard vs. James Graves; non suit.

Buck Smith vs. J. W. Shockency; motion for a new trial overruled.

Gaines, Berry & Co. vs. Western Insurance Company of Buffalo; motion to set aside the verdict and judgment and for a new trial and grounds filed.

The Alms-house.

Mr. Scott Newman, Superintendent of the Louisville Alms-house, in his monthly report for March, shows 209 inmates remaining in that institution, a much larger number than ever shown by any previous report. The current expenses for the month were $1,512 51, an average of less than 24 cents per day for each person. The report, showing a very large increase of occupants and a greatly diminished ratio of expense, speaks well for the tact and management of the superintendent.

Typographical.

At a meeting of the Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, held in the Trades' Assembly Hall yesterday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Lee S. Johnson, President.
G. W. Hatch, Vice President.
Richard Long, Jr., Recording Secretary.
Elijah Bohon, Financial Secretary.
W. A. Sands, Corresponding Secretary.
R. W. Johnson, Sergeant-at-Arms.
George Beatty, Treasurer.

A Word for Lancaster.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LANCASTER, KY., April 3.

I see in the columns of your paper of April 1st an account of the killing of an old negro woman, near our little city, by a party of armed men. This was a false report, and was probably sent to you by some one who was never near the place. The account of the hanging of Berry was true. He was taken from the Mason House by a party of armed men, and was hung about one mile from this place. The party stopped at the toll-gate, and called for pen, ink, and paper, but no one has ever heard what was written. You will oblige the citizens of Lancaster very much by correcting the mistake in your next paper. We have one of the quietest little towns in the State, although it has a bad name abroad. Less whisky is drunk here than in most any little town of its size, and our young men are moral young men.
Z.

Distasteful to Morton.

The Cincinnati Commercial's Washington special of the 3d says:

"Senator Morton was asked this evening if he had read Mr. Voorhees' speech, delivered recently in Indianapolis. He said, 'Yes, I have just finished it, and it does not come up to the warranty contained in the advertisements. It is made up,' he added, 'chiefly of the assortment of misrepresentations which Hendricks declared through Ohio last fall and the year before in his canvass with Governor Baker. Voorhees has added little to the stock, but has given it a new coat of dirty varnish, which neither improves its appearance nor its respectability.'"

CITY POLITICS.

Clerk of the City Court.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Knowing that the time is fast approaching for the selection of good men to fill the county offices, and knowing William A. Cocke from his boyhood, both in social and business life, to be a gentleman of exalted integrity and unflinching [illegible] [illegible] him for Clerk of the City Court. When, in the course of the party's adversity, Mr. Cocke's name was upon our ticket, and, while he [illegible] the [illegible] and respect of his opponents. We hope and believe Mr. Cocke will consent to the use of his name before the Convention, with the assurance that he will receive the support of his Democratic friends among the mechanics, merchants, and business men generally, and that he never will be deserted by his friends who work in IRON AND TOBACCO.

Capt. J. M. Martin.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The very important office of Sheriff of this county has never been more efficiently and satisfactorily filled than by Capt. J. M. Martin, the present worthy incumbent. Besides being a most efficient business man, Capt. Martin is an experienced and skillful clerk, and the books in his office afford the very highest testimonials of his skill and competency. Capt. M. has been faithful to his duties, and very efficient in the discharge of them, and is well entitled to the award which, I feel assured, he will receive from the people, of "well done, thou faithful servant."
VOX POPULI.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, April 4—M.—The Monongahela is falling, with 15 feet 2 inches water in the channel. The Allegheny is 16 feet and falling. The lines to Greensboro and Brownsville are down, therefore we are without dispatch. At Oil City 9 feet 4 inches and falling. Arrived—Messenger, from New Orleans; Camelia, St. Louis. The Messenger will load for Missouri river, and the Camelia for Nashville. The Lake Superior is loading for St. Paul. The Arlington, from Cincinnati, will arrive this evening and depart to-morrow. Business on the wharf is moderate. There will be some shipments of coal to-morrow. Weather cloudy, with a slight fall of snow this afternoon. Thermometer 47 degrees.

CINCINNATI, April 4—M.—The river has fallen 2 feet 5 inches. Now 40 feet 3 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 54 degrees.

CINCINNATI, April 4, P. M.—River fallen 3 feet in 24 hours, with 40½ feet water in the channel, and 56 feet 8 inches space under the bridge. Arrived—Emma Floyd, Nashville; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; St. Charles, Pittsburg; Allen Dean, Memphis; Kate Robinson, St. Louis. Departed—Liberty No. 4, Steubenville.

EVANSVILLE, April 4.—Weather beautifully clear and pleasant; cool morning and night. Mercury at noon 64. River has risen 4 inches. Port List—Pine Bluff from Cannelton; Kenton, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 3 a. m.; Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati to Memphis, 3 a. m.; West Wind, Eastport and return; City of Evansville, from Cairo; Falls City, Bowling Green to Louisville, 10 a. m.; Tarascon, to Louisville, 11 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Quickstep, to Cairo; J. H. Groesbeck, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 5 p. m.; Mary Miller, to New Orleans; Mary Ann, with large tow, passed down; the J. H. Groesbeck was light. Packets had good trips both ways; Hale and Kenton fully loaded.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—River falling rapidly, with 10 feet water on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and windy. Arrived—Armada from Paducah. Departed—Tyrone for Cairo and Armada for Paducah.

CAIRO, ILL., April 4.—[illegible], Nashville packet, 10 p. m.; Abeona, [illegible] to Cincinnati, 11; City of Cairo, Memphis to St. Louis, midnight; Colossal, St. Louis to [illegible] Orleans, 1 a. m.; Commonwealth, St. Louis to [illegible] Orleans, 4; M. J. Wicks, New Orleans to Cairo, 5; A. Baker, Eastport packet; Legal Tender, Louisville to New Orleans, 7; Root Burns, Memphis to Cincinnati, 8; Bismarck, New Orleans to St. Louis 9; Hope, Pittsburg to St. Louis, noon; Mary Houston, New Orleans to Louisville, 1 p. m.; Bon Accord, Mound City to St. Louis, 1; Anna, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 2; Kenton, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 7. River rose 13 inches. Clear. Mercury 58.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Arrived—Nellie Rogers and Forest City from Pittsburg; Marble City from Memphis; Arthur and Columbian from New Orleans; Rubicon from Vicksburg; St. Johns from Keokuk; Beaver and tow from Illinois river. Departed—Grand Era for New Orleans; Belle of St. Louis for Memphis; Henry Johnson for Keokuk; Schuyler for Peoria; Post Boy for Kansas City; Carrie Brooks for Cairo. River rising again. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, April 4.—Weather clear and delightful. River rising fast. Arrived—Minneola from Cincinnati. Departed—Shreve and Belle Memphis for St. Louis; Belle Lee for Cairo; Alaska for Cincinnati; Forsyth for Vicksburg; Kilgour for New Orleans. The Allen, which was sunk in the Arkansas river a few days, has been raised and arrived here to-day.

VICKSBURG, April 4.—Down—Longworth, Magenta, Mollie Ebert, Bob Lee, and Lorena. Raining.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Arrived—Church, McGill, and Strader. Departed—Longworth, Carroll, and Vicksburg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 4—P. M.

There was a more cheerful feeling in financial circles this afternoon, on the announcement that the Ways and Means Committee stood [illegible] in favor and [illegible] against the funding bill in its present shape.

The money market was active at 6@7 per cent on call loans until after 2 P. M., when the advance abated and the offerings were more liberal. One bank negotiated nearly a million at 7 per cent. The closing operations were at 5 per cent on governments and 6 per cent on stocks. Some banks report a returning flow of currency from the interior, and this afternoon a few prominent banks were lending more money on call loan for some days. It is stated that all the greenbacks taken from the banks for a week past were from Philadelphia. Prime business notes nominally 7@8.

There was a little more activity and buoyancy in the produce markets to-day. Cotton advanced ¼c, owing to the increased strength of the Southern markets and an advance in Liverpool. There were some heavy purchases, both here and in Liverpool, to cover short contracts maturing in April. Pork also advanced and there is a large speculative movement.

Sterling firmer at [illegible]. The demand is better. Gold quiet; opened at 111¾, touched 111⅞, and closed at 111⅞. The carrying rates were [illegible] per cent to flat. The gold clearances to-day were $[illegible].

Governments are more active and higher.

[illegible]

State bonds are dull and steady.

[illegible]

Stocks dull but steady, with some improvement and activity in Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul and Vanderbilts.

The following were the closing 3:30 prices:

[illegible]

Copper at Boston—Copper Falls [illegible]; Hecla [illegible]; Franklin 6; Quincy 17.

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$79,341,117
Currency	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]

NEW YORK, April 4.—Cotton market firm; sales of 2,[illegible] bales at 23c for middling uplands, closing quiet. Receipts of flour 9,[illegible] bbls; the market is unchanged, with sales of [illegible] bbls at $4 [illegible] for superfine State and Western; $4 [illegible] for extra State; $4 [illegible] for extra Western; $5 [illegible] for white wheat extra; $4 [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio; $[illegible] for extra St. Louis, and $6 10 for choice do. Rye flour dull at $4 [illegible]. Cornmeal in fair demand. Whisky firmer, with sales of [illegible] bbls Western at $1 [illegible] for free. [illegible] [illegible] bush; the market opened heavy, but rather more active and closed dull and declining; sales of [illegible] bush at $1 02 for No 3 spring mixed; $1 [illegible] for No 2 Milwaukee delivered; $1 [illegible] for white State and Ohio. Rye quiet. Barley in moderate request, with [illegible] bush at [illegible] for common to rowed State; about [illegible] for Canada West. Barley malt dull. Receipts of corn [illegible] bush; scarce and market is better, with sales of [illegible] bush at $1 [illegible] for new mixed Western; $1 [illegible] for old do in store and delivered; $1 [illegible] for new yellow Western, Jersey and Pennsylvania. Receipts of oats 1,[illegible] bush; the market is a shade firmer, with sales of 24,000 bush at [illegible] for Western, and [illegible] for Ohio and State. Stock of grain in warehouse: wheat 1,[illegible] bush, corn [illegible] bush, oats [illegible] bush, rye [illegible] bush, barley [illegible] bush, malt [illegible] bush, peas [illegible] bush. Rice dull. Coffee dull. Sugar firm at [illegible] for Cuba; [illegible] for Porto Rico and Havana at [illegible]. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 15@25c for American. Petroleum firm at 14¼c for crude, and [illegible] for refined. Linseed oil dull at [illegible] in casks. Spirits turpentine quiet at [illegible]. Mess pork a shade firmer, with sales of [illegible] bbls at $26 75 for mess; $[illegible] for prime and $[illegible] for prime mess; also sales of [illegible] bbls of mess, seller April, May and June, at $26 [illegible]. Beef quiet and steady, with sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for new plain mess, and $14@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm; sales of [illegible] tierces at [illegible] for prime mess, and [illegible] for India mess. Beef hams steady. Cut meats steady, with sales of [illegible] packages at [illegible] for shoulders and [illegible] for hams. Middles are quiet; sales of [illegible] boxes at [illegible] for Cumberland cut, and [illegible] for short ribbed. Lard a shade firmer, with sales of [illegible] tierces at [illegible] for steam, and [illegible] for kettle rendered; also sales of 1,000 tierces steam, seller May, at 15c. Butter steady at [illegible] for Ohio. Cheese steady at [illegible]. Freights to Liverpool dull and heavy, with shipments per steamer of 18,000 bush wheat at [illegible].

Latest—Flour closed steady, with a moderate demand for export for medium and low grades of extra. Wheat nominally lower; No 2 spring $1 [illegible]; and winter red and amber Western at $1 [illegible]. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at [illegible] for Western in store and afloat, and [illegible] for Ohio. Corn is rather quiet at $1 [illegible] for new mixed Western. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef firm and in fair demand. Bacon nominal. Lard firm and quiet. Eggs steady at [illegible].

DRY GOODS—The inclement weather adds to the general dullness of trade, yet there is no particular change in staple textiles, apart from the reduction of [illegible] in Pacific Mills printed calicoes, which sell at 11½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—With the light total of 4,[illegible] head for the week, and 2,[illegible] to-day, the market was very strong and active at the ½c advance of to-day. Stock, 84 cars were at One Hundredth street, 51 cars at Weehawken and 37 cars at Communipaw. Everything sold off early; we quote thin cattle going below 15c, with good at [illegible] and prime at 17c; there were no extras on sale and few really good cattle. Several droves of stillers were sold. There were no Kentucky and only 50 Ohio steers; most of the cattle were from Illinois and Missouri; Texas gave 70 head and New York 30 head. The market averaged strong [illegible]; a drove of 130 Illinois cattle, [illegible] cwt, selling at [illegible]; 60 Missouri, 7 cwt, at 15@15½c; 130 still fed Canada, 7½ cwt, at 15@16c; 100 Missouri thin, 6½ cwt, 14½c, and a car of Illinois bulls at the lowest price, or 10c. Sheep—a few sheared lots of Western begin to arrive in a chilled condition, a snow storm raging. The total number for the week were 13,[illegible] head, with 6,000 to-day. The market was quiet at ½c advance, or 6½c for scalawags at 65 [illegible]; 7¾@8c for fair to good 85 lbs Western sheep and 9c for choice, with a car of extra 182 lbs Canadas at over 10c; a car of 90 lbs Ohio clipped brought 8c. Total number of hogs 9,[illegible], with 28 cars to-day, all for slaughter. Dressed closed at 12¼@12¾c, with few offering, and those generally losing money.

ALBANY, April 4.—The advance in the price of beeves noted Saturday was lost to-day, and there have been concessions of [illegible]; the highest price was 9c, and from that price ranged down to 5½c, with a short supply. Sheep—the market is firm; sales of thin to fair at [illegible]; fair to good [illegible]; good to extra [illegible], and a few extra at 9½c. Hog market tame.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Tobacco less active and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 21@21c for middling. Hemp quiet at $[illegible] for good to choice undressed. Flour, low grades rather weak; fall superfine sold at $4 [illegible]; extra $4 [illegible]; triple extra $5 [illegible]; family $5 [illegible]. Wheat firm; No 2 red fall $1 [illegible]; No 1 do $1 [illegible]. Corn buoyant and higher at [illegible] for mixed and yellow, and [illegible] for choice to fancy white. Oats firm and more active at [illegible]. Barley dull at $1 15 for Canada. Rye [illegible]. Sugar dull at [illegible] for common to choice Louisiana. Coffee firm at [illegible] for common to choice Rio. Molasses dull at [illegible] for plantation. Provisions firm, with an active demand for dry-salt meats, but sales of mess pork are light at $[illegible]. Bacon in a small way at [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for clear rib sides; [illegible] for clear sides. Dry-salt shoulders loose at [illegible]; also 15,000 pieces shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, seller last half the month on private terms; packed clear sides in a small way at [illegible]. Lard nominal at [illegible]. Cattle active at full prices, ranging at [illegible]. Hogs dull at [illegible]. Receipts of flour 3,[illegible] bbls, wheat 1,[illegible] bush, corn [illegible] bush, oats 19,[illegible] bush, barley 1,[illegible] bush, rye 7,[illegible] bush.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour very dull at $4 [illegible] for spring extras. Wheat quiet, firm and [illegible] higher; sales No 1 at 82 [illegible]; new at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; this afternoon the market was irregular, closing dull at 77¼@[illegible] for No 2. Corn [illegible] higher, closing at 77¾@[illegible] for No 2. Oats quiet and [illegible] higher, closing at [illegible] for No 2. Rye dull and declined; [illegible] for regular and [illegible] for fresh receipts of No 2. Barley dull and nominal at [illegible] for No 2. Highwines firm at $1 for wood-bound packages. Provisions firmer; mess pork $[illegible]; prime mess $[illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Dry-salted shoulders [illegible]; short rib middles [illegible] loose. Hogs quiet at $[illegible] for common to good lots. Cattle quiet at $[illegible] for good butchers; $[illegible] for good steers; $[illegible] for good smooth shipping steers. Receipts for the past 24 hours—[illegible] bbls of flour, [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, [illegible] bush rye, [illegible] bush barley, [illegible] head hogs. Shipments—[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, 1,[illegible] bush rye, 2,[illegible] bush barley, 1,[illegible] head hogs.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Flour firm and supply light.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Beef cattle in fair demand at an advance; sales of [illegible] head, at [illegible] for extra; fair to good [illegible]; common [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] an advance; sales of [illegible] head at [illegible]. Hogs [illegible] [illegible] for corn-fed.

MEMPHIS, April 4.—Cotton quiet but firm at the previous [illegible]; sales [illegible] bales, exports [illegible] bales; stock [illegible]. Flour nominal. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Hay [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bacon, shoulders [illegible], and sides [illegible]. Bulk meats nominal.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Crude petroleum quiet but strong; buyers at [illegible] for spot; seller April [illegible]; seller, buyer all the year [illegible]. Refined [illegible]; bonded [illegible]; May and June [illegible] bid; August to December [illegible].

NASHVILLE, April 4.—Cotton steady; low middling [illegible]; good ordinary [illegible]. Corn [illegible] delivered. Flour [illegible]. Bacon, clear sides [illegible]; shoulders [illegible]; hams [illegible]. Lard [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS, April 4—P. M.—Cotton in fair demand and advanced; middling at 22½c; sales 4,[illegible] bales; receipts 4,[illegible] bales; exports 8,[illegible] bales; stock 130,[illegible] bales.

DRUGS, &c.

R. A. ROBINSON. CHAS. E. PETTIT. WM. A. ROBINSON.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists
No. 219 West Main St.,
OPPOSITE THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.
DEPOT FOR
TILDEN & CO.'S PREPARATIONS.
AGENTS FOR LOUISVILLE FOR
Reed, Carnrick & Andrus' Preparations
Wyeth & Bro.'s Preparations;
Blue Lick Water.

40,000 lbs. White Lead, popular brands;
75 bbls. Linseed Oil;
40 bbls. Spirits Turpentine;
15 bbls. Varnishes;
300 bxs. Window Glass, assorted sizes;
5,000 oz. Sulphate Quinine;
3 bbls. Gum Camphor;
20 bbls. Alum;
30 bbls. Epsom Salts;
2 cases best Indigo;
30 bags Pepper;
15 bags Allspice;
25 bbls. Blue Lick Water, FRESH;
For sale by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
mh1 deodlm-tthp

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.
ENOCH ARDEN TUESDAY, APRIL 5.
REMEMBER, ANOTHER NEW PLAY!
UNDER ENOCH ARDEN UNDER
ENOCH ARDEN
The Palm. The Palm.
A magnificent cast; splendid scenery; enrapturing music, Tennyson's poem realized. Secure your seats in advance. Box office open from 9 till 4.
☞ Friday—Benefit of C. T. Nichols.

LECTURE
—AT—
Masonic Temple
—BY—
J. J. TALBOTT, ESQ.,
—ON—
Wednesday Evening, April 6, '70,
ON THE SUBJECT OF
TEMPERANCE.
Admission, 50 cents. Given under the auspices of Louisville Lodge I. O. G. T. ap5 d2

SECOND VISIT TO LOUISVILLE
OF THE GREAT
4PAWMASTODON
ON THE LOT
Corner of East and Walnut streets,
4 DAYS,
Commencing Monday, April 11, 1870

FOREPAUGH'S
Zoological and Equestrian
AGGREGATION!
In Two Splendid Tents!
30 DENS of ANIMALS
In the Menagerie!
30 Superior Artists!
In the Circus!
50 cents admits to both. 25 cents for Children under 10 years.
ap4 eod5

PUBLIC SALES.

John M. Hill's Estate!
Great Public Sale
OF
$100,000 OF REAL ESTATE!
Stocks and Bonds!

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of John M. Hill, deceased, we will sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, at 11 o'clock a. m. on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1870, on the premises, the following valuable real estate in NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: A block of four three-story Store-houses and dwellings, on the west side of Market street, between Union and [illegible] streets, No. 38, lot 18⅜ by 128 7-12 feet; No. 36, lot 19 [illegible] feet; No. 34, lot 19 4⅜ by 113⅜ feet; No. [illegible] feet next lot, No. 29 of original plan of Nashville, on west side of Market street, between Spring and Broad: Lot No. 1, subdivision of said lot, 20 by 104 10-12 feet, with part of brick house recently burned; Lot No. 2, 21 1-12 by 104 10-12 feet, with part of burnt house; Lot No. 3, 21 11-12 by 104 10-12 feet, with three-story brick store-house and dwelling, No. 31; Lot No. 4, 19⅜ by 104 10-12 feet, with three-story brick store-house and dwelling, No. 33; next, six lots on east side of Front street, 72 feet south of Broad street, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of R. C. McNairy's plan; No. 1 fronts 26⅜ feet, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 front each 25 feet, and run back 141 feet to the wharf. They are under good ground rent, and exempt from all taxes until 1884.

The following most valuable Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds will be sold at the COURT-HOUSE, in NASHVILLE, at 11 o'clock a. m., on THURSDAY, JUNE 2d, 1870, sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

The following lots in Boyd's addition to Nashville: Lot No. 276, fronting 51 feet on Charlotte pike, running back 200 feet more or less, to an alley; Lots 364 and 365, each fronting 50 feet on the Charlotte pike, and running back 225 feet, more or less, to an alley; Lot [illegible] in Balch & Whiteside's addition, fronting 300 feet on west side of Spruce and 307 on north side of Crawford and 207 on south side of Washington street.

A brick dwelling with four rooms and outbuildings, in McMinnville, Tenn., and lot fronting 50 feet on Main and 150 feet on Chancery street.

The following

STOCKS AND BONDS:

One share of stock in the Nashville Female Academy.

The following stocks being each $[illegible] per share: 50 shares Broad-street Bridge Company, [illegible] shares Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, 6 shares of Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, 6 shares of Gallatin Turnpike Road Company, 1 share Nashville and Kentucky Turnpike Company, [illegible] shares Franklin and Columbia Turnpike Company, [illegible] shares Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton Turnpike Company, 6 shares Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Also, 2 shares of Nashville Horticultural Society, $50 per share; 50 shares Gas Factory, $50 per share; 20 shares Second National Bank of Nashville, $100 each; 60 shares Nashville Commercial Insurance Company, $50 each; 100 shares Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.

The following bonds of $1,000 each:

4 Montgomery County Bonds, due July, 1888, issued 1868.

14 Sumner County Bonds, due 18th April, 1877, issued 1867.

12 Henry County Bonds, due April 1, 1873, issued 1868.

3 City of Nashville Bonds, due October, 1888, issued 1868.

3 City of Nashville Bonds, due July 1884, issued 1864.

1 State of Tennessee Bond, due 1st January, 18[illegible], issued 1868.

10 City of Clarksville Bonds of $[illegible] each, due July 1, 1888.

8 City of Clarksville Bonds of $500 each, due October 1, 1883.

3 Montgomery County Bonds of $100 each, due October 1, 1881.

5 City of Nashville coupons of $50 each.

Also, sundry City of Nashville Corporation Checks and Railroad Tax Receipts.

The July and October Coupons for 1870 are on all of the Bonds.

All persons desiring good investments are most earnestly invited to attend this great sale; the terms being CASH, great bargains will necessarily be given.

PHEBE HILL, Executrix.
BROWNS & CHEATHAM,
Real Estate Agents,
64 North Cherry street, Nashville.
ap5 d60

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
Morris, Southwick & Co.
Will sell at their
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

Corner of Tenth and Walnut streets—That desirable business property on the south-west corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. Contains 4 rooms and hall, besides store-room. Lot 22 11-12 by 125 feet. Two small frame houses on the rear, also stable, &c. Terms—One-fourth cash; balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, with interest and lien.

Walnut street—That neat brick family dwelling on the south side of Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, No. 420—6 rooms, wash-house, cistern, cellar, gas, &c. Lot 30x150 to an alley. Stable and all necessary out-buildings. Terms—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

Shelby street—The two-story brick residence No. 210 Shelby street, between Main and Market, west side. Contains 10 rooms. Everything well-arranged. Side entrance, lot.

Corner of Twenty-third and Congress streets—A frame house containing 3 rooms and cellar, with coal-shed, &c., on the north side of Congress street, corner of Twenty-third, immediately in rear of the Catholic Church corner of Twenty-third and Market. Lot 25 feet front by 90 deep. Renting at $12 50 per month.

DESIRABLE BUILDING SITE.

Third street—100x150 deep to an alley on the east side of Third street, between Hill and Shipp streets, only a short distance south of Maj. Stuart Robinson. Fine property. Buyers, examine this property before day of sale.

☞ Make up your minds what you want and what you are willing to give.

mh30 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Elegant Third Street Residence
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, April 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold on the premises that desirable family residence No. 306 Third street, west side, between Chestnut and Broadway, contains 9 rooms and hall, besides kitchen, wash-house, with stationary tubs, servants' room, bath room, closets, pantries, cellar, &c. Gas throughout the house, and hot and cold water in kitchen, pantry and bath room. Lot 40 feet front by 200 deep, to a 20-foot alley. Brick stable and carriage and coal houses. Everything in No 1 order. This is one of the most desirable and best located dwellings in the city. The property is now open for inspection. Terms announced at sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

No. 89 BY WHARTON & CO. No. [illegible]
Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.
1 Mahogany Bed-room Set; 1 Parlor Set (8 pieces); Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Window Shades, Looking-Glasses, &c., &c.
THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
Corner of Fourth and Main sts.
Regular Sale of New and Second-hand Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Mattresses, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Window Shades, Stoves, &c.
AT AUCTION
TUESDAY MORNING, April 5, at 10 o'clk.
N. B.—The attention of housekeepers and dealers is called to the sale, for the goods will positively be sold.

Special Four Days' Auction Sales
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
Large Stock of Seasonable Clothing, 750 Cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Hats, Staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Carpets, Notions, &c.

ON TUESDAY, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, we will offer large lines of seasonable goods in great variety, to which the attention of country and city merchants is specially directed. Terms cash.

ORDER OF SALES.
Tuesday, April 5th—Boots, Shoes and Hats, including many first-class goods.
Wednesday, April 6th—Special sale of 1,000 lots Clothing, in woolen, linen and cotton.
Thursday and Friday, April 7th and 8th—Dry Goods, Carpets, Hosiery, Notions, Umbrellas, &c.
ap3 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
TUESDAY, April 5th, large sale of Dry Goods and Clothing.
WEDNESDAY, April 6th, large sale of Boots and Shoes, best lot we have offered this season.
ap2 H. S. HENRY, Auctioneer.

FUTURE SALES.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
$100,000 to $200,000 Old Liability Louisville City Bonds
AT AUCTION.

BY order of Hon. John G. Baxter, Mayor, we will sell at auction, at the Board of Trade Rooms, on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, 100 to 200 Seven per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, of the denomination of $1,000 each, dated February 1, 1870, due respectively at 5 and 10 years, coupons payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, New York, principal and interest payable out of the sinking fund. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists seeking a safe investment at a high rate of interest.
ap5 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
Attention, Builders.
Immense Sale of Valuable Lumber,
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 4 P. M., we will sell at auction, the large building recently occupied as a cotton press and known as the "large Government warehouse," situated on the levee, between First and Brook. The building is 300 ft long, 60 ft wide, and is composed of all qualities of the very best lumber. This is one of the best and the most capacious warehouses in the city.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN.......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL.......Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES.......Capt. S. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE.......Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,
Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARGOSY, AND SHAMROCK.
Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 36 Fourth st.
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
SHAMROCK.......GEO. W. CULLUM, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.
jan28 d3m MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.
ARGOSY.......LIST, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 6th, at 10 A. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR.......SMITH, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 5th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
PINK VARBLE.......N. C. SELBY, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
SPRAY.......GUS. BROWN, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.
PINK VARBLE.......N. C. SELBY, Master.
For Florence on This Day, the 5th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

Regular Packet
For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River.
FALLS CITY.......Capt. J. A. ROBINSON.
Will leave on Wednesday, the 6th, at 4 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
ap5 d2 THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
LOUISVILLE.......LUSK, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 5th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
INDIANA.......R. E. NEAL, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Wednesday, the 6th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
MARY HOUSTON.......L. B. DUNHAM, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Wednesday, the 6th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

For White River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
mh29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.
Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 8 A. M.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For Arkansas River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
No. 41 Fourth street.

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "For Rent," &c., will be charged at the rate of TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED—The friends of the young men who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

WANTED—[illegible] lawyer, a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—Everybody to send for a catalogue of the original Fifty Cent Store, 309 Fifth street. C. C. HUTCHINSON & CO. ap5 d2

WANTED—GIRL—To cook, wash, and iron. Wages $3 per week. MADAM BUCKLEY, [illegible] Fourth st.

WANTED—SITUATION—At drug store, by a young man who understands the business. Reference. Speaks English and German. Address [illegible] MOORE, No. 347, Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth.

WANTED—NURSE—A middle-aged woman for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Apply at [illegible] POLK & CO.'S, 30 Fourth street.

WANTED — INFORMATION — By Angeline Thompson of her children. Angeline Thompson was raised in [illegible] county, Ky., and belonged to Mr. Thompson. [illegible] [illegible] Martha Ann [illegible] [illegible] Louisville, Ky. [illegible] at the head of [illegible] [illegible]. A son John, [illegible] [illegible] in what was called the [illegible]. [illegible] not seen any of the family for [illegible] years. Any information concerning any of the children will be thankfully received. Address ANGELINE THOMPSON, Vicksburg, Miss. ap1 d2

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That Madam ODAIR, clairvoyant, will tell the past, present and future, [illegible] of any one, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], at No. 123 East Main street, up stairs. ap1 d2

WANTED—TO KNOW—Madame Girvand, Astrologist, can now be consulted by all who wish to know the present, past and future. No. 123 First street, between Market and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? To get a good girl, go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. Refer, [illegible] Independence. MILLER & CO., Agents. mh31 d2

WANTED—DWELLING—I wish to exchange unimproved Indiana property, centrally located, for a comfortable dwelling-house. Address L., Postoffice Drawer No. 98. mh31 d2m

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. fe28 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing General and special agents in the State of Kentucky and Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, offering liberal terms to energetic and competent men. The company, having [illegible] policy-holders in every important town in the State, makes it the most desirable company for agency work. Returning [illegible]. Address E. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—The DeSoto Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to engage three experienced insurance men on a guaranteed salary. One for the city and two for the State at large. Call promptly at the Louisville office, 102½ West Main. W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y. fe13 d2f

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME! 40 entirely new articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh1 d6w

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n27 dly

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY STAND—I offer for sale my very desirable stand, No. 97 Fifth street, near Market, will be sold low for cash. CH. G. SCHOEFER. ap5 d2

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, LIGHT ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c.—At W. F. Spray's Carriage Manufactory, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh. All work warranted. ap5 d6w1

FOR SALE—HOUSE & LOTS—Cheap, a very fine house of 9 rooms, on First street, centrally located; also 2 lots on upper Main street, for which I will take other property in part payment. Address 364 First street. mh31 Tu,Sa,Th

FOR SALE—LOT—A valuable lot on the west side of Second street, between Broadway and York. Apply to LOVING & McGOODWIN, 207 Main st. fe d2d

FOR SALE—LEASE, BUILDINGS, AND MACHINERY—On the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. This is a desirable opportunity to any one wishing to engage in a manufacturing business. The lot is 120 ft front on Grayson, and 210 front on Fourteenth street, and is one of the best locations for a factory in the city. Apply to H. J. LEWIS & BRO., or W. B. DIX. ap1 d2

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A very desirable residence on the east side of Second street, between Green and Walnut. It contains 12 rooms, with halls in the main building, besides there is a large, fine attic, bath-room, kitchen, pantry, wash-room, coal-house, stable and carriage-house—over which are servants' rooms and private closets. Marble mantels and gas throughout the whole house; also gas and water in the kitchen, pantry and wash-room. Lot 60 feet front by 200 feet deep to a 20-foot paved alley. This is one of the most desirable and best-located dwellings in the city. The property can be inspected at any time by calling on the premises. Also for sale, on Broadway, 60 by 190 feet, between Brook and Floyd. Apply at 120 Second street. mh20 d2

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—Situated on the south side of Chestnut, between Second and Third streets, containing 14 rooms, beautifully finished, with all modern improvements. The lot is 65 feet front, 150 deep to an alley. On the rear of the lot is one of the finest stables in Louisville. The grounds are the most handsome in the city. If desired the house and 45 feet will be sold. A rare bargain is offered in this property. PEARSON & MEDDIS, 131 West Main st. mh27 dtf

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE & HARNESS—A good second-hand 3-horse open carriage with harness, suitable for private or public use, will be sold cheap. Inquire of J. ENDERS & CO., carriage-builders, No. 62 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third. mh25 d3

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe24 d3f

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the north-west corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by J. S. Lithgow & Co. MERIWETHER & ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 116 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—MACHINE SHOE FACTORY—The undersigned offer for sale their Shoe Factory, 263 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. A trade is established and the factory now in full operation. As it is the only machine shoe factory in this section of the country, great inducements are offered. Our machinery is almost new and in splendid condition, and consists in part of 1 McKay machine with channeler, 1 sole-cutter with dies complete, 1 stripper, 1 splitter, 1 roller, 1 press, 1 eyelet machine, 1 punch, 1 Tripp's counter-skiver, 1 Union wax thread, 1 cylinder, 3 "C" Howe, 4 Singers, with jacks, lasts, patterns, and everything complete relating to a shoe manufactory. Address or apply in person to QUILL & WILLS, 263 Main st., Memphis, Tenn. mh26 eod3

FOR SALE—FARM—A small Farm of 50 acres, known as Cropper's Depot, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, in Shelby county. Moderate improvements; 1,000 peach, 200 apple and other fruit trees in full bearing. Will exchange for city property. Apply to Morris & Southwick, or to Dr. H. RODMAN, Frankfort, Ky. mh29 d1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR LONG LEASE—CHEAP—TWO HOUSES—On the corner of Fifteenth and Prentice. One a brick with 5 or 9 rooms, and the other a frame with 3 rooms; lot 100 by 200 feet, well set with shrubbery, fruit and shade trees. Will sell low. Also, for lease, a lot on Madison street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, 82 feet front. Apply at MERIWETHER & ISAACS', Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. ap5 d2

FOR RENT—STORE—The store-house occupied by Messrs. Loving & McGoodwin, on south side of Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in good repair and modern improvements; four stories on main street; 26 feet wide and 180 feet deep. Possession given first of July, or can be arranged for earlier if desired. Apply to JOHN H. BRAND, No. 60 Second street. ap5 deodtf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—A very desirable office on second floor, and one on third floor in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building. Apply to J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier. ap5 d12

FOR RENT—3-STORY BRICK STORE-HOUSES on north side of Market, between Brook and First, Nos. 25 and 27. Apply to J. L. BROWN, Agent, 139¾ Jefferson, near Fifth st. mh31 dtf

FOR RENT—CARPENTER SHOP—No. 337 Preston, bet. Gray and Broadway, room sixty feet, having three ice cellars underneath. $20 per month. Possession given immediately. Inquire at mill, Preston and Broadway. mh30 dtf

FOR LEASE—ON LONG TIME—400 FEET OF GROUND—On Chestnut street, between East and Floyd streets. Inquire of Dr. C. M. WAY. mh28 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A splendid residence on the west side of Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, and first house south of W. S. Hamilton's residence. Gas, water, bath-room, range, &c.; everything complete and in fine order. Apply at 324 West Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. W. REFFERNAN. mh14 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house of 6 rooms, in good order, with gas, cistern, cellar, and stable, situated on the north side of Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 370 West Main st., or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 344 West Market st. mh18 dtd

FOR RENT—A portion of or desk room in a fur[illegible] [illegible] office located in the best portion of Main street. Address "Desk," this office. mh15 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several nicely furnished rooms with good board, can be had at No. 80 Green street. Also several day boarders wanted. mh16 deodlm

BOARDING—First-class board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Front or back rooms, as preferred. Location central. Best references given and required. Address Z., this office. mh29 dtf

LOST.

LOST—LADY'S WATCH AND CHAIN—On Floyd street, between Walnut and Main; 1st lds R. H. D. engraved. No. of watch 156,097. A liberal reward if left at northeast corner Floyd and Walnut. ap5 d2

LOST—MASONIC KEYSTONE—Marked C. Wach. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to this office. ap1 eod3

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Arthur Brown
vs.
Alex. P. Humphrey, &c., } In Chancery, No. 25,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit: A lot of ground, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing at the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Rowan streets, having a front on Rowan street of 112 feet and extending southwardly of the same width 185 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, being the same premises formerly occupied by A. L. & G. Robinson & Co. and Robinson & Coleman as a tobacco manufactory. Said lot will be sold subject to three notes of A. L. & G. Robinson & Co. to Morris L. Mathews for $5,000 each, dated [illegible] 1869, and due respectively March 1, 1871, March 1, 1872, and March 1, 1873, bearing six per cent interest from date.

Also, at the same time and place, all the engines, machinery, tools, factory fixtures, and articles of every description contained in said buildings or situated upon said lot, consisting in part of two engines of [illegible] horse power each, with boilers attached, one hydraulic engine, a large amount of shafting with pulleys, a large lot of steam [illegible], all kinds of machinery used in the manufacture of smoking and plug tobacco, one large iron safe, and the office fixtures of said Co. The machinery, engines, tools, &c., will be sold on a credit of 3 months for all sums over $100, $100 and under, cash in hand. Sale to continue if necessary from day to day until everything is sold.

Purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained on the real estate as additional security.

ap1 d12d F. C. WELMAN, M. L. C. C.